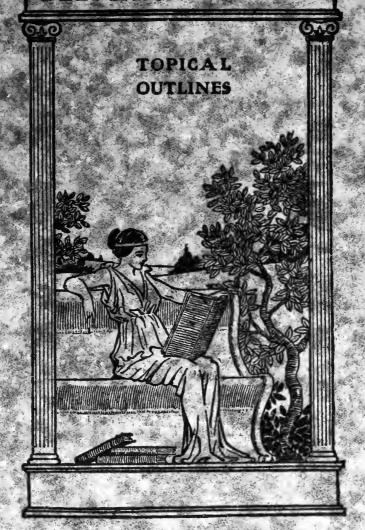
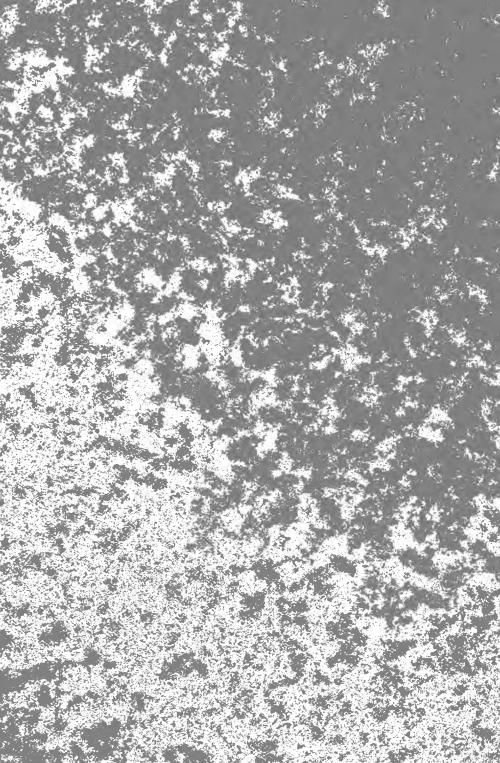
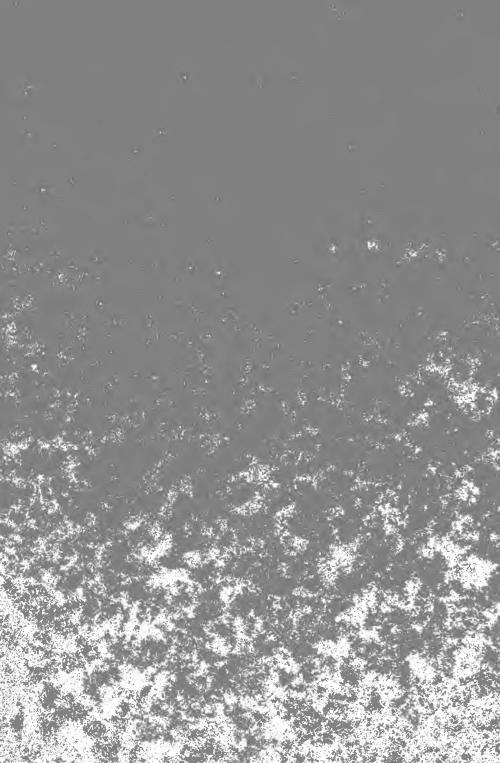


THE DELPHIAN SOCIETY









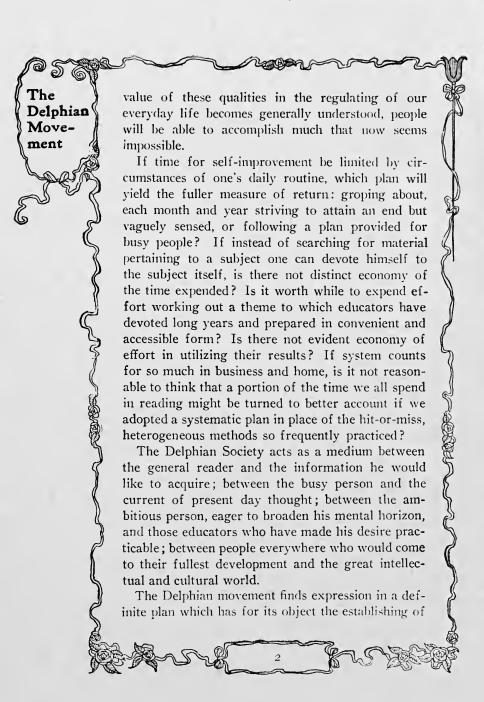
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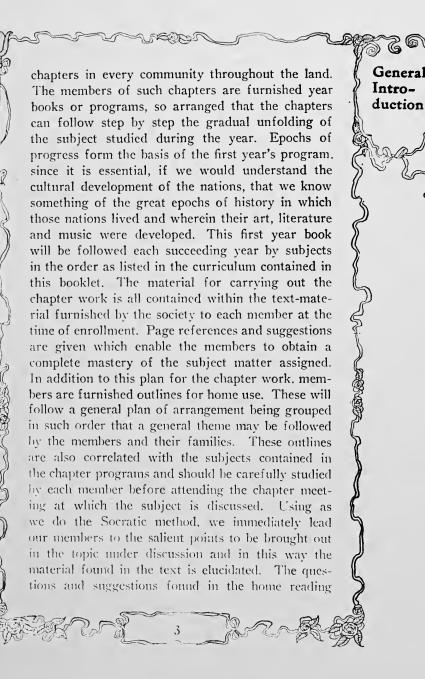
The Delphian Movement

HE Delphian Society has national scope. It was organized for the purpose of stimulating interest along educational and cultural lines in America. To meet a need recognized from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Pacific Coast, it has undertaken to enable the busy person-whether absorbed in home, social or business concerns—to keep abreast of contemporary intellectual activity, increase his fund of information, inspire creative thought, deepen his pleasure in the fine arts, and help him, in consequence of broadened horizon and sympathies, to grow more useful as a social factor. Recognizing the prevailing tendencies of our age, wherein the mental and spiritual growth of the individual is constantly threatened by the pressure of material demands; wherein the average person remains throughout life comparatively a stranger to art, poetry, music and cultural subjects in general, in spite of widely diffused education, this organization has undertaken to popularize learning, and enable even the busiest man or woman to keep abreast of the times.

System and order are the foundation stones upon which modern business enterprises have built for efficiency and standardization. Bring to any responsible business manager today some device that will insure more perfect system and order in his establishment and he is instantly attentive. As the

General Introduction







outlines and in the chapter programs take the place of the instructor and guide the member into the theme. They are designed to stimulate an appetite for further information, rouse the members to form their own personal opinions on various matters, regardless of whether their opinions coincide with those of others or not.

Today we desire to get at the facts and formulate our own conclusions concerning them, this being essential for original and creative thought.

The questions direct the member to discussions and clucidating material found in the texts, this corresponding to lectures one might hear were he able to go first to one, then to another, part of the country and listen to educators treating of their specialties. This material has been prepared especially by the society and gives in a condensed, lucid and readable form the information sought.

There have also been prepared for home use bibliographies on the topics taken up in the course, so that should any member desire to specialize on any such topic suggestions are at hand for guidance. Also chapters that desire to do intensive work will be able. by making use of the appendices and bibliographies, to perpetuate their chapter organization.

A Consultation Bureau is maintained for the exclusive use of members, who are at liberty to appeal for further assistance along any literary line. Furthermore, because of its large membership the Delphian Society is able to obtain discounts on American publications for its members.

The Delphian Quarterly enables members every-



where not only to keep in touch with current topics of interest, but also is a channel through which chapters may give and receive inspiration, its pages being open to all members who have a message to send from their chapter or individual experiences to relate that will assist others in their pursuit of Higher Education, Personal Improvement and Social Progress.

The student who imagined that the tuition he paid at a university compensated in any measure for the limitless help and enlightenment he there received would be regarded as amazingly short-sighted, for it is conceded that such slight obligation as he discharges can in no way be considered commensurate with the opportunities offered. Similarly, The Delphian Plan places within the reach of all, help, assistance, inspiration and advantages far above the value of the nominal tuition. Only because of its great numbers is The Delphian Society able to bring within reach of those away from the strenuous centers privileges which otherwise could not be theirs except at expense of travel and absence from home; and likewise it puts into the very hands of those who are near such centers a concise plan without which they would have to postpone their study for the leisure that seldom comes.

The principles upon which the Delphian movement is grounded are these: that an art exhibition, whether large or small, means more to one who is familiar with art development and periods of excellence than it can ever mean to those unfamiliar with the masters and their creations; that a play acquires added fascination for those who know

General Introduction The Delphian Move-ment

what has been the course of dramatic progress and expansion in other countries and in the past; that we are better able to judge the merits of new novels if we are aware of the development of the English novel from the days of Daniel DeFoe and his tale of Crusoe; that travel means most to the visitor who possesses intimate knowledge of foreign lands; that an opera is little more than a succession of sights and sounds to those who know nothing of its story.

Few people ever attain to their fullest development; most of us will go down to our graves with faculties unused, senses untrained, gifts latent but never cultivated. What the wisest of men have known is infinitesimal in comparison to knowledge. However, these facts do not justify mental stagnation. In the words of Dr. Eliot:

"Do we not all know many people who seem to live in a mental vacuum—to whom, indeed, we have great difficulty in attributing immortality, because they apparently have so little life except that of the body? Fifteen minutes a day of good reading would have given any one of this multitude a really human life."

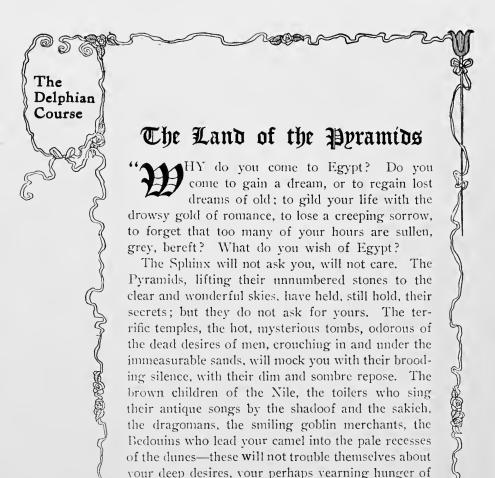
The Delphian movement must appeal to all those who realize that we must continue the education begun at school if we are to retain even what we have. Minds do not stand still; they either advance or retrograde. The knowledge the average person has of history, poetry and prose is limited to what he was taught and what he studied while at school, at a period of development when he could not possibly appreciate to the full either poet or writer of

prose. Drama, with the exception of Shakespearean plays, was not studied at all, nor art, while in all branches of the liberal and fine arts recent years have added much of tremendous importance.

The newspapers, while essential for daily concern, give us quite as full a history of the world's crimes as of its accomplishments. The monthlies contain articles absorbing, to be sure, but generally isolated and detached, so that our ideas must remain scattered if we look to them alone. There must be some definite plan of following a particular line of reading until a definite result is reached, until clearly defined conceptions replace vague ones, and some degree of familiarity endows the subject with fresh interest.

The business or professional man, too often absorbed only in his chosen work, finds here condensed information in accurate, available form. The club woman is assisted in her club work by having access to matter carefully prepared along the lines she is studying. The home-keeper, the mother, and she upon whom society makes heavy demands, all these of differing situation, appreciate the Course from a time saving, labor saving viewpoint. The teacher, nurse, the competent office assistant, all know how their very success in these individual fields depends upon their ability to expand mentally and keep alert and alive to momentous happenings around them. The boy and girl at school struggling with general history, their text of which condenses the events of a century into a paragraph, need the illuminating treatment of different periods, various countries and peoples found in the Delphian texts.

General Introduction



. . . He who has drunk Nile water must return. The golden country calls him; the mosques with their marble columns, their blue tiles, their stern-faced worshipers; the narrow streets with their tall houses, their latticed windows, their peep-

the heart and the imagination. Yet Egypt is not

unresponsive.

ing eyes looking down on the life that flows beneath and can never be truly tasted; the Pyramids with their bases in the sand and their pointed summits somewhere near the stars; the Sphinx with its face that is like the enigma of human life; the great river that flows by the tombs and the temples; the great desert that girdles it with a golden girdle.

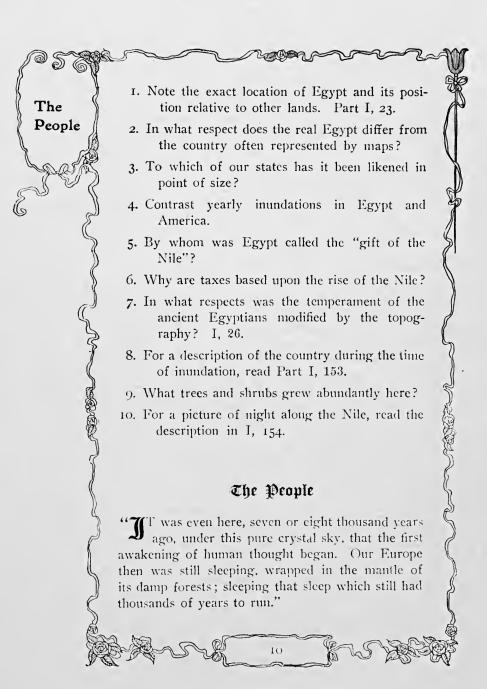
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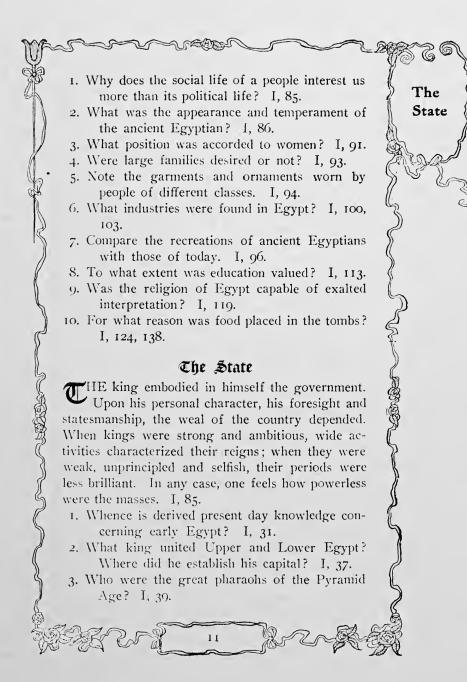
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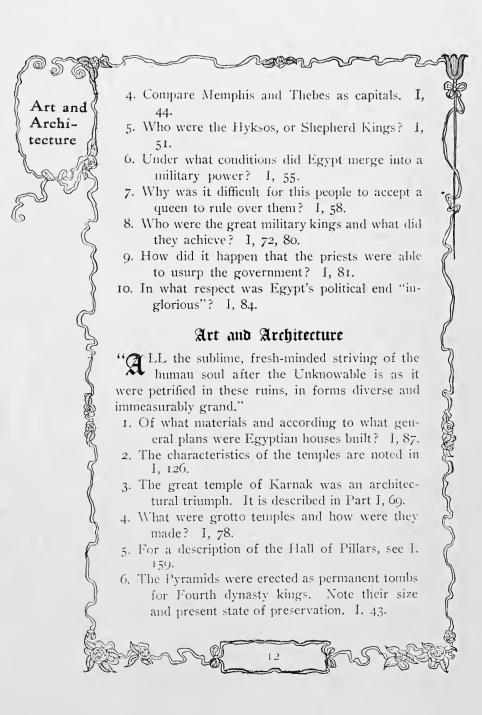
Egypt calls—even across the space of the world; and across the space of the world he who knows it is ready to come, obedient to its summons, because in thrall to the eternal fascination of the 'land of sand, and river, and gold'; the land of the charmed serpent, the land of the afterglow, that may fade away from the sky above the mountains of Lybya, but that fades never from the memory of one who has seen it from the base of some great column, or the top of some mighty pylon; the land that has a spell—wonderful, beautiful Egypt."

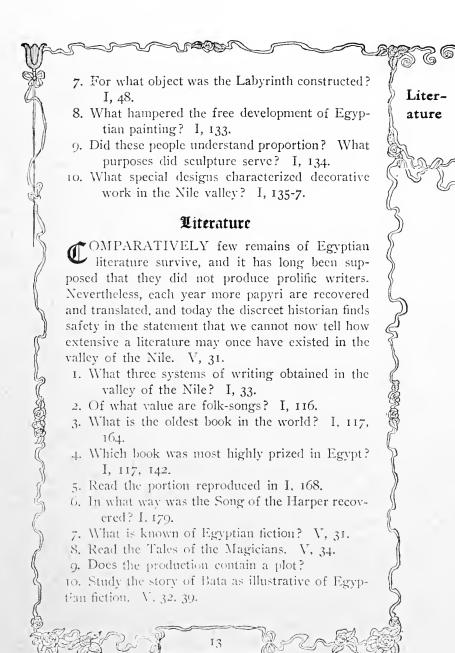
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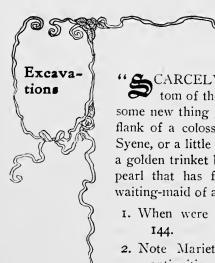
"A NIGHT wonderously clear and of a color unknown to our climate; a place of dreamlike aspect, fraught with mystery. The moon of a bright silver, which dazzles by its shining, illumines a world which surely is no longer ours; for it resembles in nothing what may be seen in other lands. A world in which everything is suffused with rose color beneath the stars of midnight, and where granite symbols rise up, ghostlike and motionless."







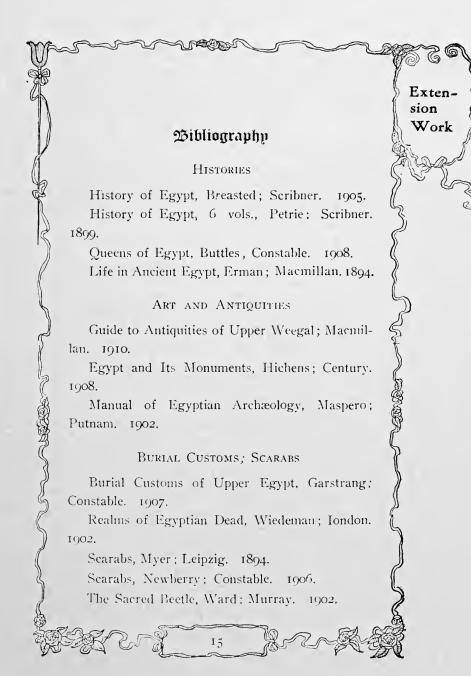


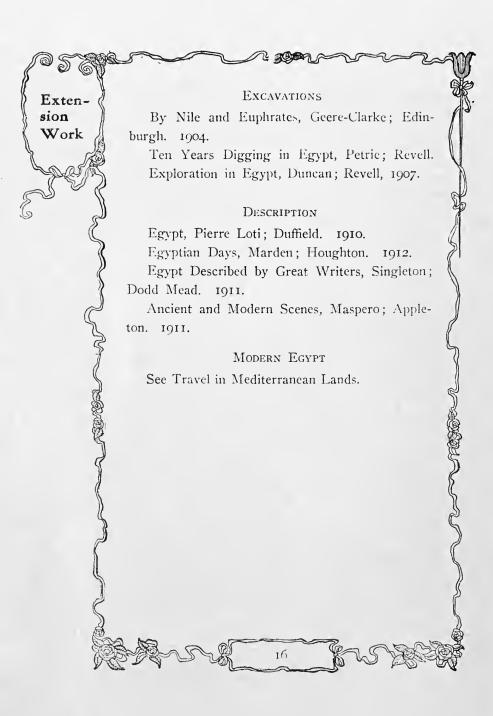


Excavations

- "SCARCELY a moment passes but, at the bottom of the trenches, as the digging proceeds, some new thing gleams. Perhaps it is the polished flank of a colossus, fashioned out of granite from Syene, or a little copper Osiris, the débris of a vase, a golden trinket beyond price, or even a simple blue pearl that has fallen from the necklace of some waiting-maid of a queen."
 - When were excavations begun in Egypt? I,
 144.
 - 2. Note Marietta's part in the preservation of antiquities for Egypt.
- 3. Why are the Tell el Amarna Letters valuable? I, 145.
- 4. Read the account of the discovery of the tomb of Queen Tiy's parents. I, 146.
- 5. For the discovery of the tomb of this beautiful Queen, see I, 148.
- 6. What difficulties beset the explorer in these fields? I, 149.
- 7. Excavations in the Fayoum are recounted in I, 150.
- 8. What valuable finds resulted from the work at Hawara? I, 151.
- 9. What was the general nature of the Necropolis
 —the City of the Dead? 1, 74.
- 10. Why was it always infested with robbers? I, 143.

Note:—Modern Egypt is considered in connection with Travel in Mediterranean Lands,





Babylonia and Her Neighbors: Assyrians, Medes, Persians

HE sun was almost setting, and his light was already turning to a golden glow upon the vast plain of Shashun, as the caravan of travellers halted for the last time. A few stades away the two mounds rose above the royal city like two tables out of the flat country; the lower one surmounted by the marble columns, the towers and turrets and gleaming architraves of the palace; and in front, upon the right, the higher elevation crowned by the dark and massive citadel of frowning walls and battlements. The place chosen for the halt was the point where the road from Nineveh, into which they had turned when about half-way from Ecbatana, joined the broad road from Babylon, near to the bridge. For some time they had followed the quiet stream of the Choaspes, and, looking across it, had watched how the fortress seemed to come forward and overhang the river, while the mound of the palace fell away to the background. The city itself was, of course, completely hidden from their view by the steep mounds, that looked as inaccessible as though they had been built of solid masonry.

Everything in the plain was green. Stade upon stade, and farsang upon farsang, the ploughed furrows stretched away to the west and south; the corn standing already green and high, and the fig-

Introductory



trees putting out their broad green leaves. Here and there in the level expanse of country the rays of the declining sun were reflected from the whitewashed walls of a farmhouse; in the farther distance lingered upon the burnt-brick buildings of an Beyond the river, in the broad out-lying village. meadow beneath the turret-clad mound, halfnaked, sunburnt boys drove home the small humped cows to the milking, scaring away, as they went, the troops of white horses that pastured in the same field, clapping their hands and crying out at the little black foals that ran and frisked by the side of their white dams. Here and there a broadshouldered, bearded fisherman angled in the stream, or flung out a brown casting-net upon the placid waters, drawing it slowly back to the bank, with eyes intent upon the moving cord.

The caravan halted on the turf by the side of the dusty road; the mounted guards, threescore stalwart riders from the Median plains, fell back to make room for the travellers, and springing to the ground, set about picketing and watering their horses—their brazen armour and scarlet and blue mantles blazing in a mass of rich colour in the evening sun; while their wild white horses, untired by the day's march, plunged and snorted, and shook themselves, and bit each other in play by mane and tail, in the delight of being at least

half-free."—Zoroaster.

Physiography of Mesopotamia

GREAT tract of desert extends across Northern Africa and traverses the entire width of Asia to the Pacific Ocean. This desert waste is so broken by plateaus and mountain ranges that its vast extent is scarcely realized. Rivers occa-

sionally cross it, producing fertile valleys which, Physioggenerally speaking, support the life of the whole area. I, 212. raphy 1. What does the word Mesopotamia mean? Ι, 214. 2. What important rivers make it habitable? 1. 3. Compare them and the valleys they traverse with the Nile and its valley. 4. In what particulars was Babylonia similar to our state of Louisiana? Part I, 215. 5. To which one of our states has Assyria been likened? J, 216. 6. Note that the fertility of Babylonia was regarded as remarkable by Herodotus, who had seen Egypt. I, 214. 7. Why is the region unproductive today? I, 213. 8. How did the physical conditions of these countries tend to modify the temperament of those who dwelt within them? I, 270. 9. In what respect were the religions of each section affected by natural conditions? I, 271. 10. Why did early peoples develop along rivers or by seas? Bocial Life THE hall of the banquets was made ready for the feast in the palace of Babylon. night Belshazzar the king would drink wine with a thousand of his lords, and be merry before them; and everything was made ready.

"From end to end of the mighty nave, the tables of wood, overlaid with gold and silver, stood spread with those things which the heart of man Social Life

can desire; with cups of gold and of glass and of jade; with great dishes heaped high with rare fruits and rarer flowers; and over all, the last purple rays of the great southern sun came floating through the open colonnades of the porch, glancing on the polished marbles, tinging with a softer hue the smooth red plaster of the walls, and lingering lovingly on the golden features and the red-gold draperies of the vast statue that sat on high and overlooked the scene.

"On his head the head-dress of thrice royal supremacy, in his right hand and his left the sceptre of power and the winged wheel of immortality and life, beneath his feet the bowed necks of prostrate captives;—so sat the kingly presence of great Nebuchadnezzar, as waiting to see what should come to pass upon his son; and the perfume of the flowers and the fruits and the rich wine came up to his mighty nostrils, and he seemed to smile there in the evening sunlight, half in satisfaction, half in scorn.

"On each side of the great building, in the aisles and wings, among the polished pillars of marble thronged the serving-men, bearing ever fresh fruit and flowers and spices, wherewith to deck the feast, whispering together in a dozen Indian, Persian and Egyptian dialects, or in the rich speech of those nobler captives whose pale faces and eagle eyes stood forth everywhere in strong contrast with the coarser features and duskier skins of their fellows in servitude,—the race not born to dominate, but born to endure even to the end. These all mingled together in the strange and broken reflections of

the evening, and here and there the purple dye of the sun tinged the white tunic of some poor slave to as fair a colour as a king's son might wear."

1. What surprising privileges did women enjoy in ancient Babylonia? I, 274.

2. Note the stress placed upon the written con-

General

Culture

tract in all human intercourse. I, 277.

3. What was essential to Mesopotamian dress? I.

3. What was essential to Mesopotamian dress? I, 293.

4. What purpose did the cylinder serve? I, 294.

5. What was the condition of the laboring classes? I, 317.

6. What professions were generally followed? I, 322.

7. Compare the foodstuffs of Babylonia and Egypt. I, 295.

8. What sports and recreations were popular in Mesopotamia? I, 295.

9. For an account of a royal hunt, see Part I, 296.

10. A royal banquet is described in Part I, 297.

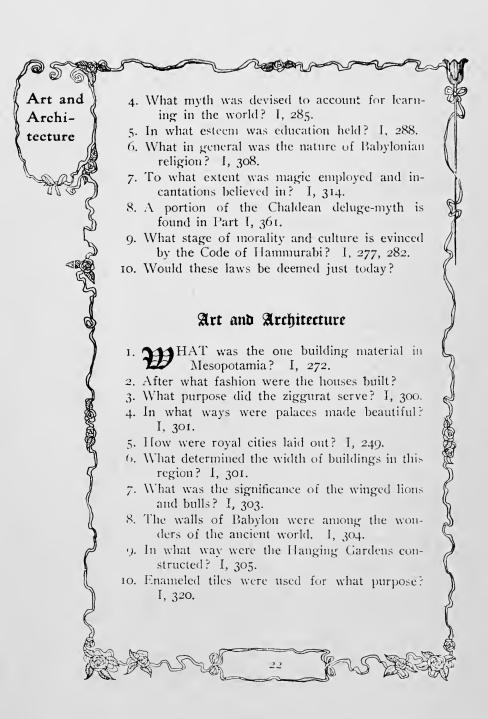
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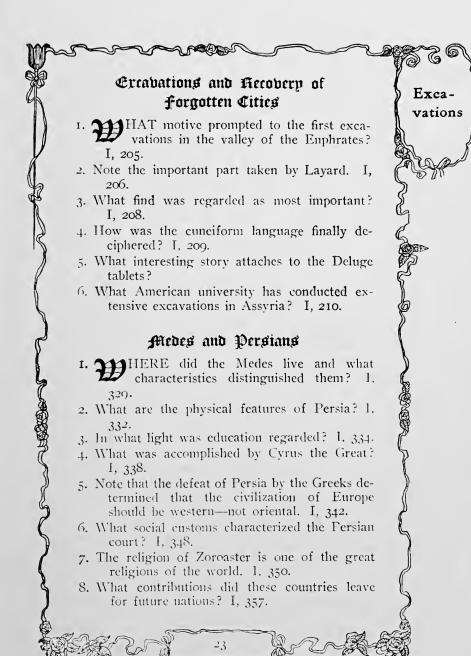
"THE timepieces that we carry in our pockets and place upon our mantels are constant witnesses to the scientific influence of Babylonia. The faces of our watches are divided into twelve periods, corresponding to the Babylonian division of the day into twelve double hours."—Winckler.

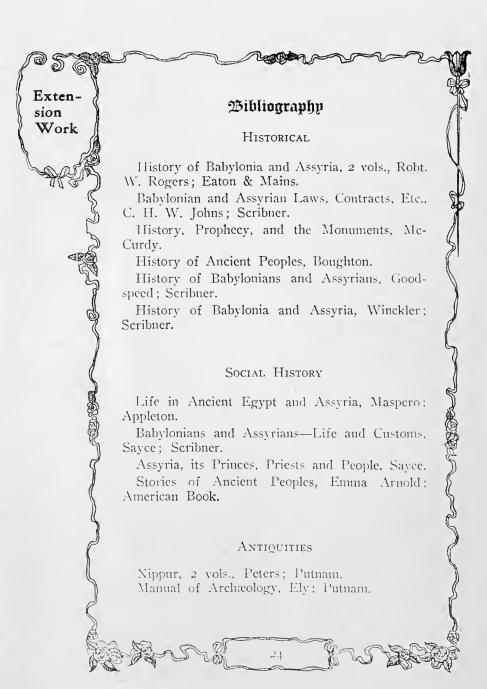
1. What subjects were treated in Babylonian literature? 1, 283.

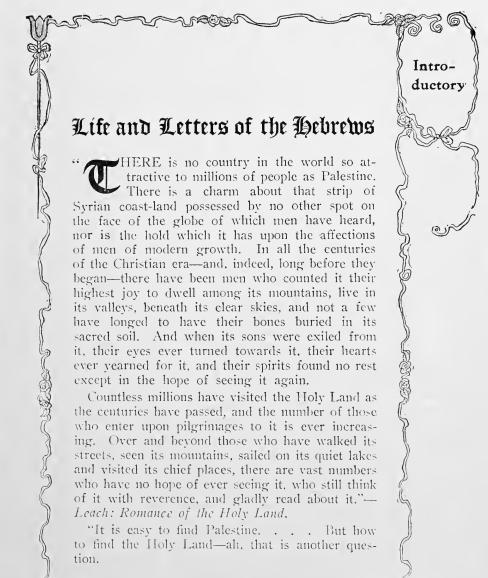
2. Of what did libraries consist?

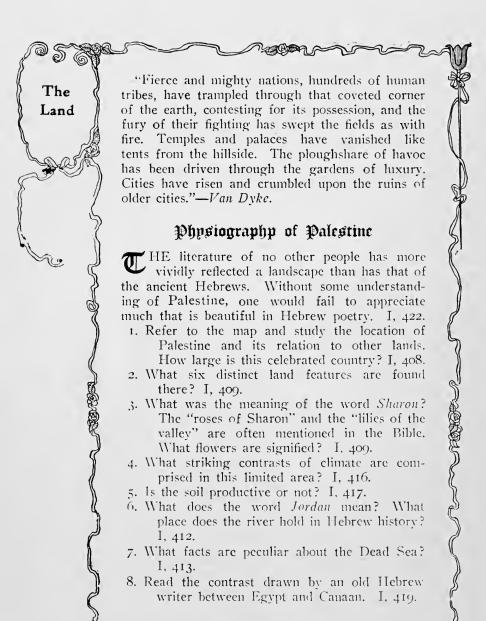
3. How were writing tablets made? I, 284.











9. What changes were wrought in the Hebrews by their occupation of such a land? I, 420.

10. Is Palestine beautiful or not, today? I, 421.

Before the Kingdom

"A ND there was no king in Israel; each man did that which was right in his own eyes."

 What sources have we for a study of Hebrew history, aside from biblical books? I, 426, 433.

2. The Hebrews found Palestine occupied by people whom they called Canaanites, their land, Canaan. I, 435.

3. What part did Moses take in guiding the Children of Israel thither? I 426

dren of Israel thither? I, 436.

4. What effect did the sojourn in the desert have upon this people? I, 437.

5. What biblical book gives earliest pictures of this nation? I, 441.

6. Three stories from this book are retold, I, 443-447. Read the others in the Old Testament.

Note that the Book of Jashar, made up of war ballads and songs, has long since disappeared.

8. Contrast the warfare of Hebrew and Canaanite. I. 438.

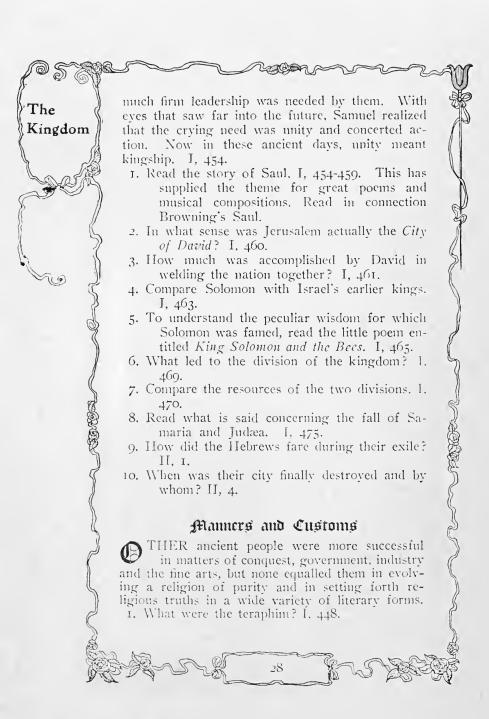
To what stage had the Hebrews advanced before the close of the Era of Judges? I, 448-453.

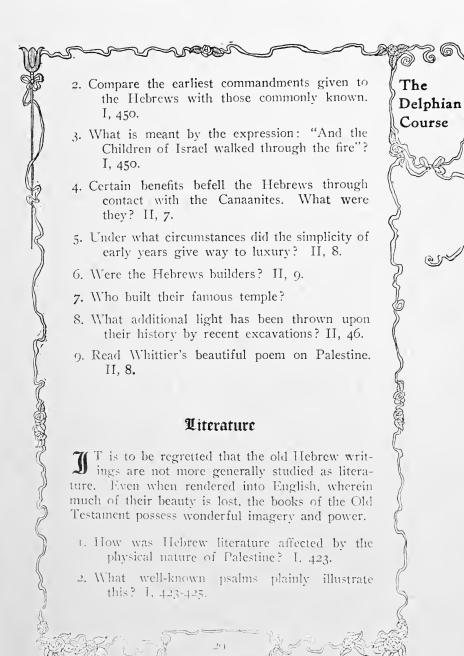
10. What conditions led to the choosing of a king to reign over them? I, 453.

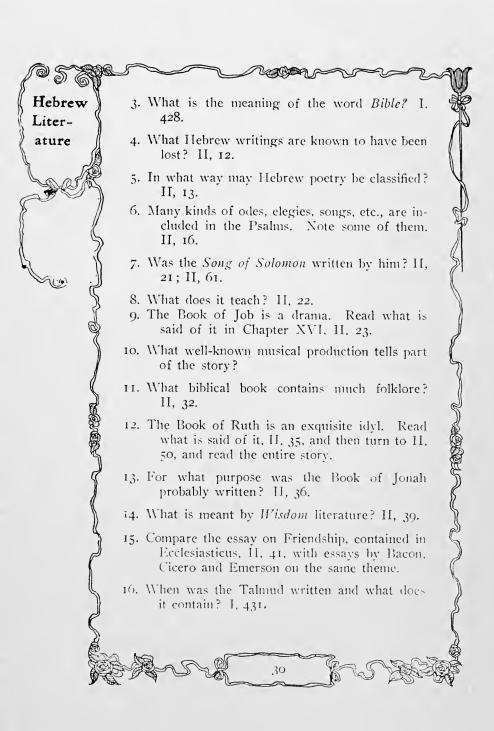
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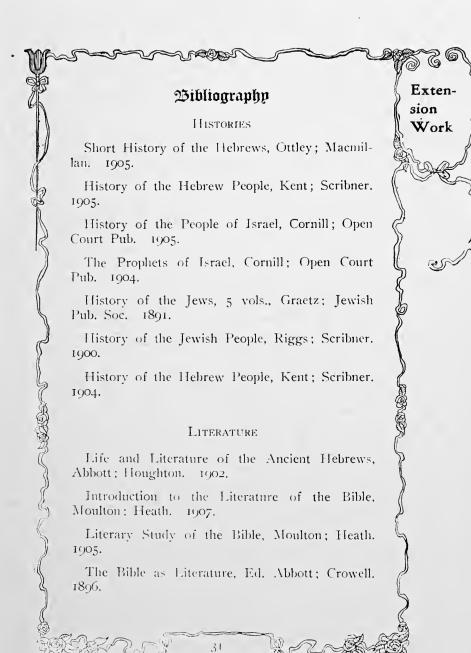
IN Ephraim dwelt a seer, Samuel by name. He understood why his people were a prey to every neighbor, and knew better than most how

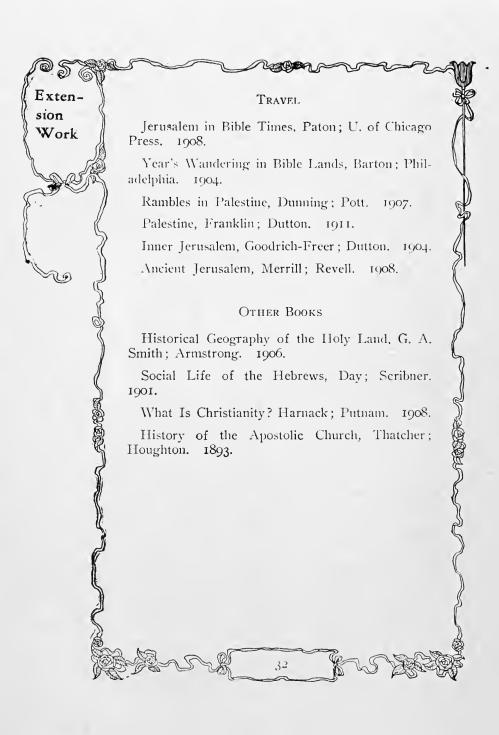
Earl**y** History













Greek Life

HE early Greeks possessed a quick appreciation of beauty and a rare sense of proportion—qualities stimulated by the nature of the land wherein they dwelt. Because they were thus gifted, the people as a whole attained more nearly to perfection in whatever they attempted than have other nations. The most perfect language so far evolved is the Greek language; the noblest literature, the Greek literature. The finest specimens of sculpture are those which remain to us of Greek execution; the greatest philosophers the world has yet produced have been Greek philosophers. In the domain of civil life the Greeks strove for equality, and they tried many experiments in government which we may still study with profit.

"They had faults in abundance, and a great part of their history is the history of discord and violence. But in the midst of these evils we shall meet with instances of the most striking goodness; and while the vices of the Greeks belonged to other ancient nations, their good points raised them in many respects above all the rest of mankind. No other race ever did so many different things as well as the Greeks. They were the first people who thought of finding out the truth and the reason in everything. Busy men in our own day take pleasure in what remains of Greek poetry and history, and artists know that they can never make anything more beautiful than what is left of Greek sculpture. Men will always be interested in an-



cient Greece, not only because the Greeks were so bright and so clever themselves, but because so many things which we value most in our own life, such as the desire for knowledge, the power of speaking eloquently, and the arts of music and painting, have come down to us from the Greeks."

Since the civilization we possess has been inherited largely from the Greeks, and our debt to them is greater than to any other people, it is natural that we should wish to know by what successive steps these children of the Aryan race, these first scientific inquirers after truth, came into an understanding of the world around them; how they organized themselves into little states, and attained to a superior degree of civilization. can only hope to consider the general development of their race, establishing certain landmarks which shall serve to guide all our subsequent study of this ancient people. The importance of our subject, however, cannot be too often called to mind, for without some understanding of Greek history it is not possible to comprehend modern civilization. Among the Greeks modern civilization had its beginnings. II, 227.

The Land of Greece

HE early people whom we call *Grecks* never called themselves by that name. They believed that they were descended from an illustrious ancestor Hellen, and taking his name, they called themselves *Hellenes* and their country *Hellas*. By the time authentic history begins they were established not only in the little country we know as Greece, but upon the islands of the Ægean Sea, along the western coast of Asia Minor and the

shores of Italy. Wherever Hellenes lived, there was Hellas, and although continental Greece may be regarded as their especial home, they set no limits to their territory.

To which of our states may Greece be likewed.

The

Land

 To which of our states may Greece be likened in point of size? II, 230.

2. What is the character of Greek coasts?

3. In what respects is the country similar to Scotland? II, 230.

4. What climatic conditions led to much out-of-door life?

How did prevailing beauty affect the temperament of the people? II, 231.

6. Note the various political states that developed in this country.

 Why was intercourse by water easier than by land? II, 233.

8. Why could not the whole land be successfully governed from one point in antiquity? II, 234. Would this be equally true now?

9. What two types of people developed?

10. Of what did insular Greece consist? II, 235.

Social Life

GREEK CITIES

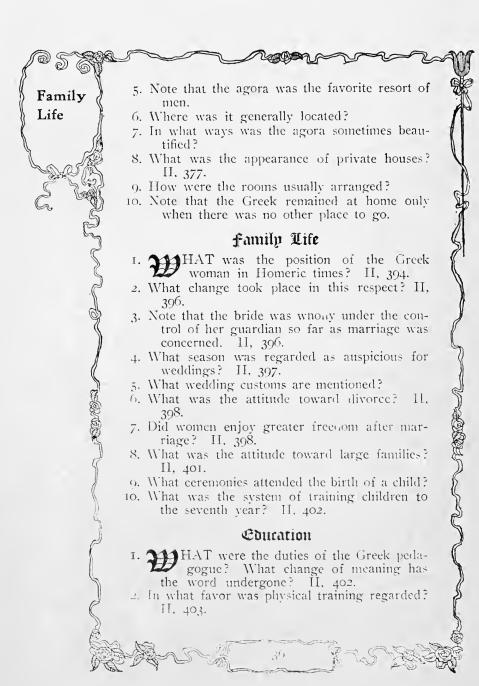
or market-place. Here he met his acquaintances, heard the news, discussed political questions, and exchanged ideas with his neighbors.

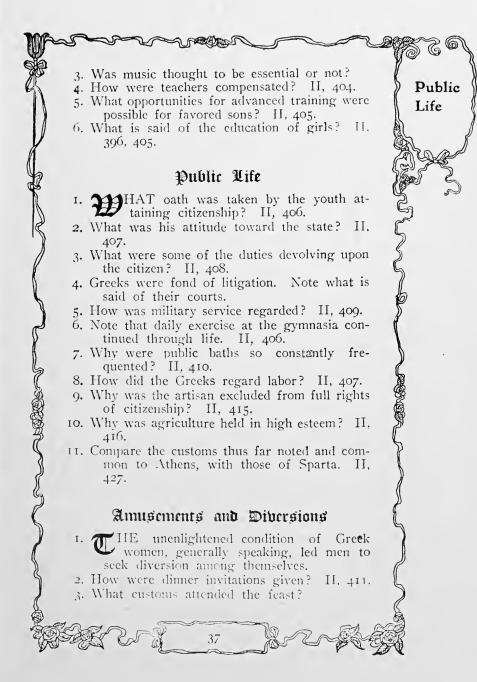
1. What was the condition of the streets in ancient Greek cities? 11, 375.

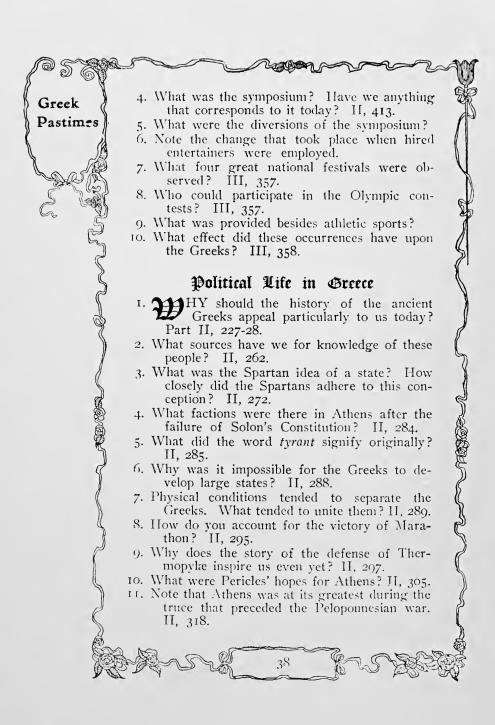
 Even in Elizabethan England a similar condition prevailed, allowing the plague to periodically reap rich harvests.

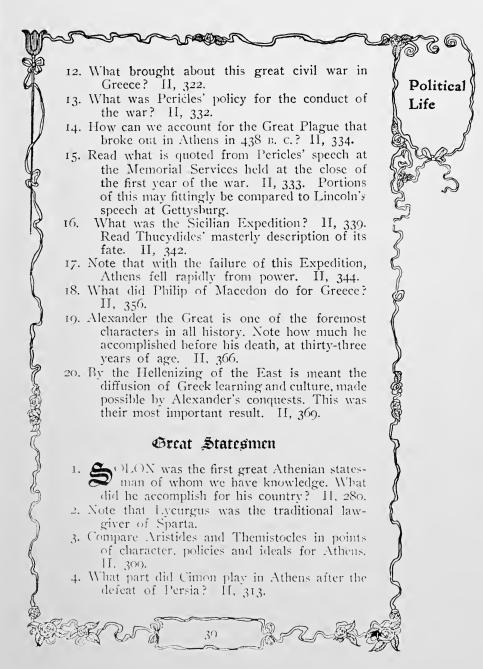
3. What purpose did the Acropolis serve?

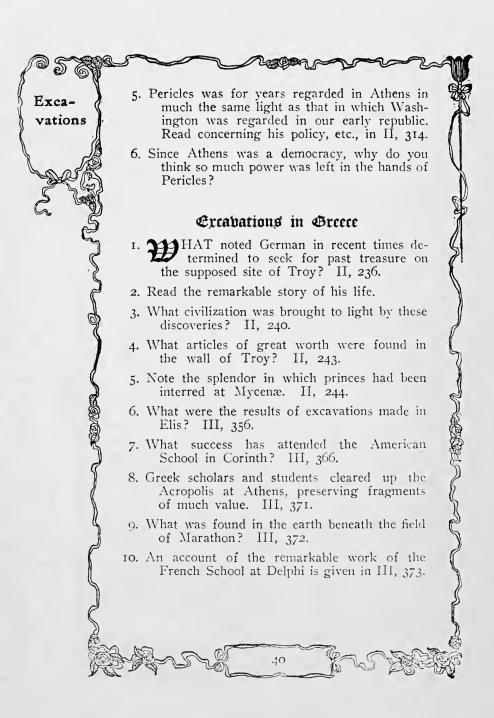
4. For what reason was the picture of Apollo placed in dark alleys? H, 376.

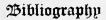












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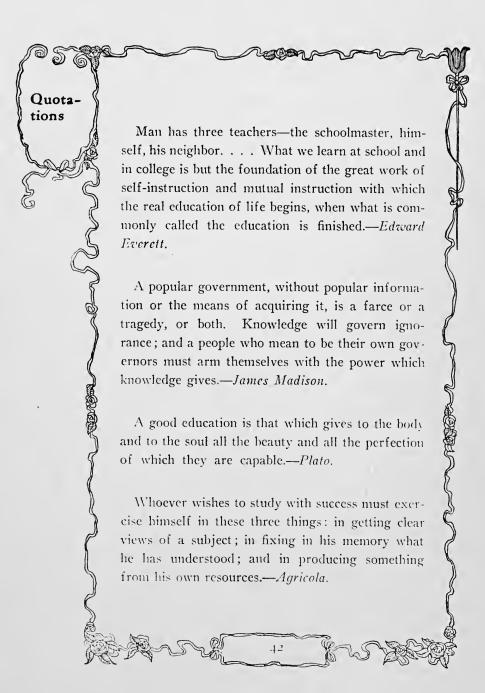
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Extension Work





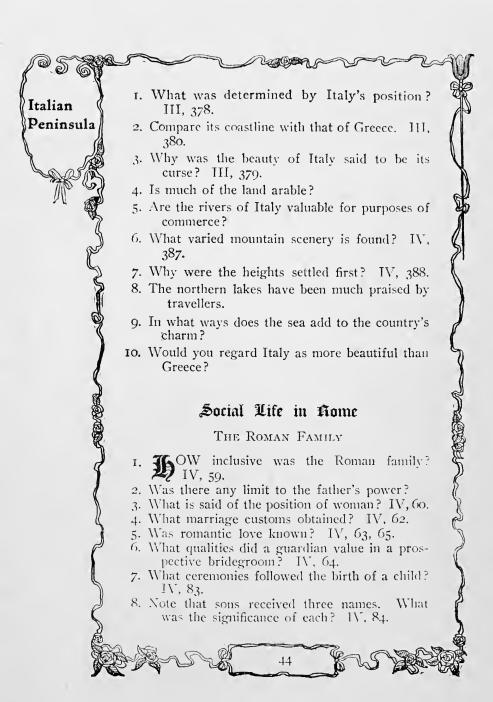
Introductory

Thou art in Rome! the City that so long Reigned absolute, the mistress of the world; The mighty vision that the prophet saw, And trembled; that from nothing, from the least, The lowliest village—what but here and there A mud-roofed cabin by a river-side?— Grew into everything; and year by year, Patiently, fearlessly, working out her way O'er brook and field, o'er continent and sea. Not like the merchant with his merchandise, Or traveller with staff and scrip exploring, But hand to hand, and foot to foot, through hosts, Through nations numberless in battle array, Each behind each, each, when the other fell, Up and in arms, at length subdued them all.

—Rogers.

The Italian Peninsula

IIE transcendent beauty of Italy has been proverbial. No land received a more abundant outpouring from Nature's store than this "pearl of the Mediterranean." Beauty is manifest in many forms, and combined with diversified landscape there are everywhere evidences of long occupation by man.



- 9. How did the toys enjoyed by Roman children differ from some seen today? IV, 86.
- 10. For what reason were amulets placed around children's necks?

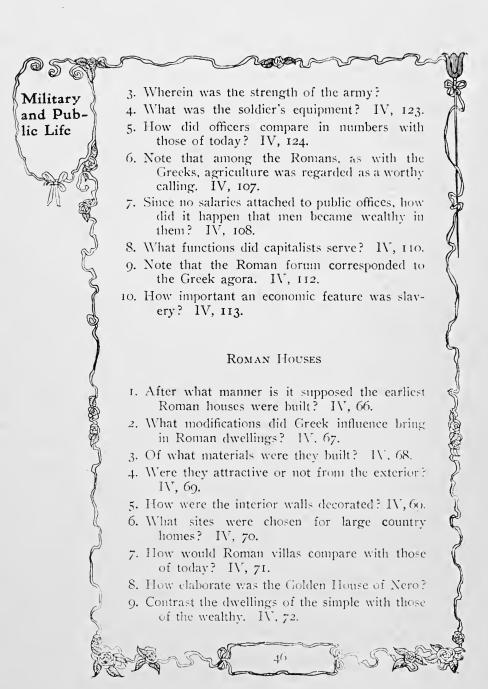
SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

- Note that until their seventh year, Roman boys, like those of Greece, were left to the mother's care. IV, 63.
- 2. Through what three stages did Roman education pass? IV, 87.
- 3. What was deemed essential to the training of boys in the early republic?
- 4. How were the girls trained? IV, 89.
- 5. In what measure did contact with Greece affect Roman ideas of education? IV, 89.
- 6. What was the social position of the teacher? IV, 90.
- 7. How did school hours compare with those of today?
- 8. What opportunities for extended study were there? IV, 91.
- 9. What foreign cities attracted scholars? IV, 92.
- 10. How were letters transmitted from writer to recipient? IV, 102.
- 11. After what fashion were books made? IV, 104.
- 12. Were public libraries known? IV, 105.

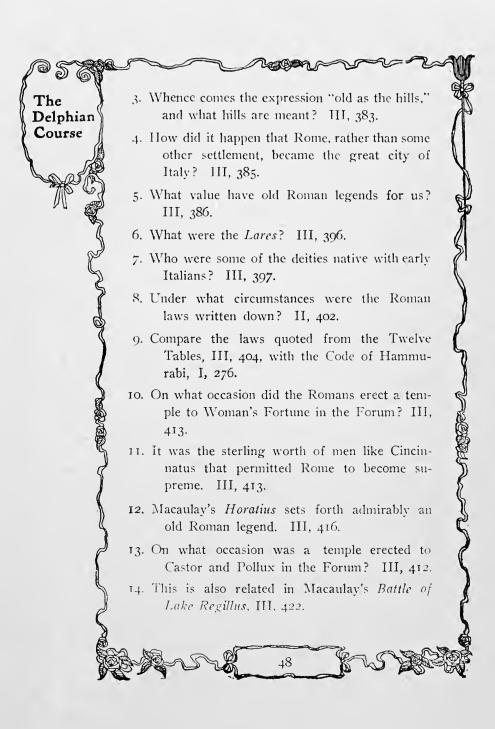
MILITARY AND PUBLIC LIFE

- 1. Of whom was military service expected? 1V,
- How was the common soldier compensated? IV, 122.

Schools and Education

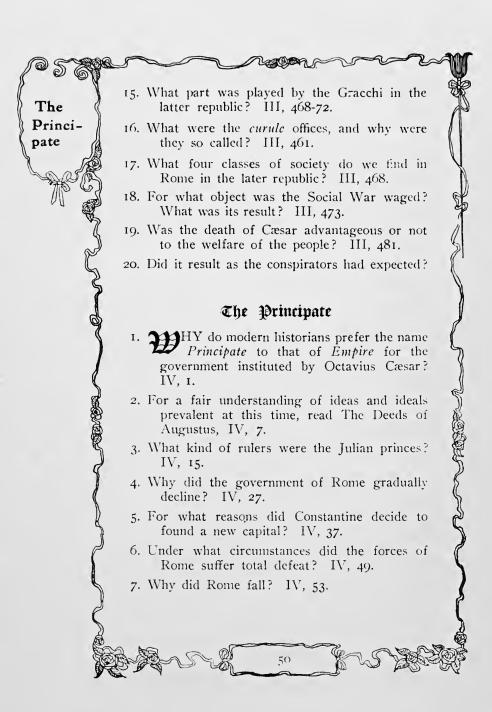


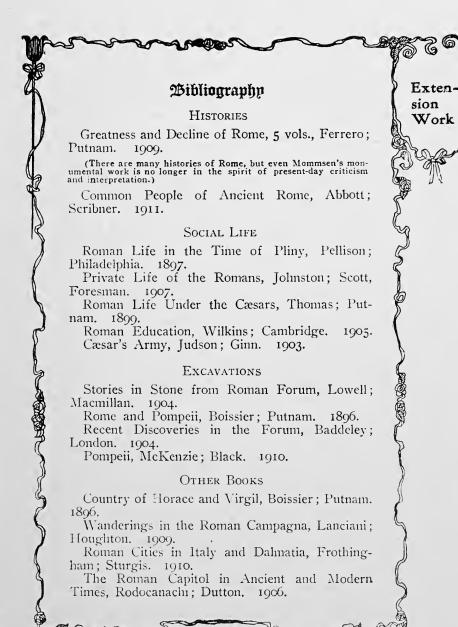
Amusements and Diversions Roman 1. Compare the attitude toward athletics **Pastimes** Greece and Rome. IV, 93. 2. In what respect did frequent holidays tend to increase the idle mob in Rome? 3. What element made chariot racing so fascinating to the Roman? IV, 95. 4. An account of a chariot race is given in Part IV. 96. 5. Note that animal hunts were popular. IV, 99. 6. For what reason may the thermæ, or baths, be included with amusements? IV. 101. Note that they combined features of social clubs. 7. Note that Eastern contact increased the importance attached to the banquet as a social feature. IV, 78. 8. Were these banquets more or less extravagant than those given today? IV, 80. o. Note that neither in antiquity nor in recent times has the substantial, cultured citizen conformed to the vulgar displays of the socalled "smart set." IV, 81. 10. Where did gladiatorial combats originate, and what came to be their importance in Rome? IV, 97. Prehistoric Rome CONSULT the map of Italy and note its position relative to other Mediterranean lands. Study it freely in connection with Chapter I, Part III, 378. 2. What is the probable meaning of the word Rome? III, 383.

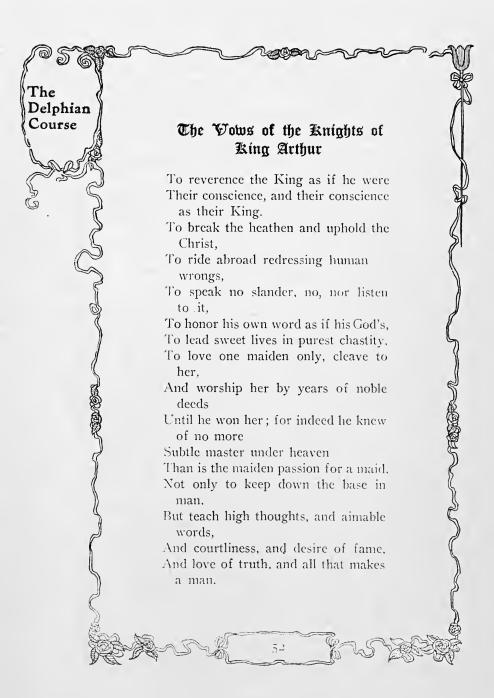


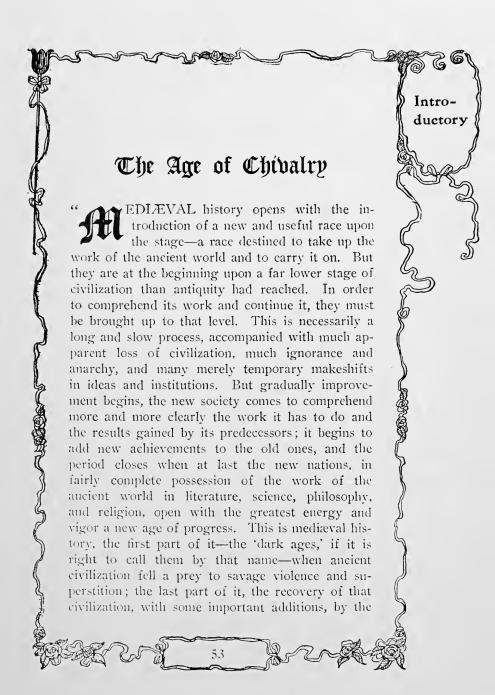
Political Life and Growth Political HAT three classes made up the social body Life of Rome? III, 395. 2. What was the political status of each? 3. By what steps did the plebeians win political equality? III, 399-404. 4. How did Rome acquire her wide empire—by conquering near or remote peoples? III, 410-426. 5. How did she bind new territories to her own? III, 430. 6. In early times, what was the form of government in Rome? III, 432. 7. What powers had the Senate? Of how many members was it composed? III, 435. 8. Were political or industrial reasons at the basis of the conflict between Rome and Carthage? III, 438. o. What were the comparative resources of each country on the eve of hostilities? 111, 441. 10. Hannibal was one of the greatest military leaders the world has ever known. Follow his course in the Second Punic war. III, 448. 11. Upon what occasion was the wailing of Roman women so deafening that the Senate could scarcely proceed with state affairs? III, 451. 12. What really caused Hannibal's defeat? III, 453. 13. What was the final outcome of this protracted struggle? III, 457-459. 14. Was it fortunate or unfortunate that Rome won? With which side are our sympathies?

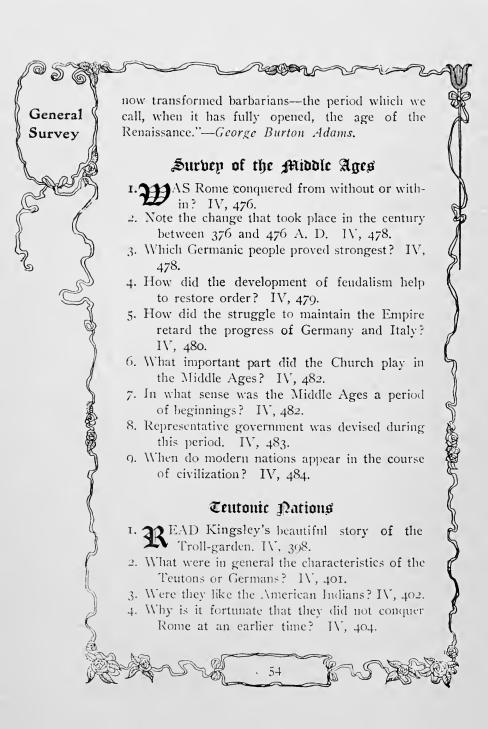
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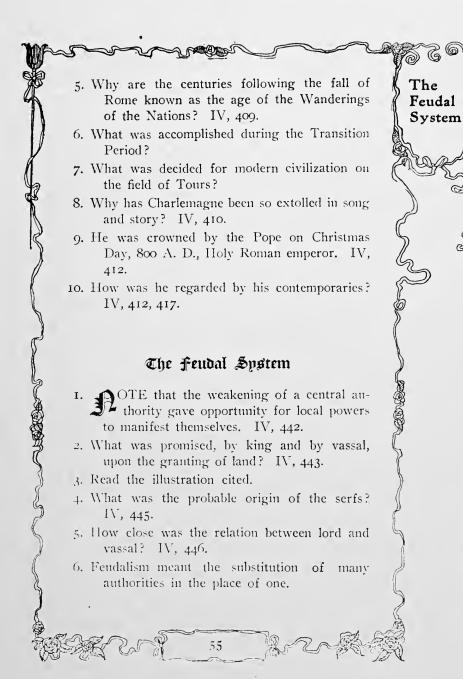


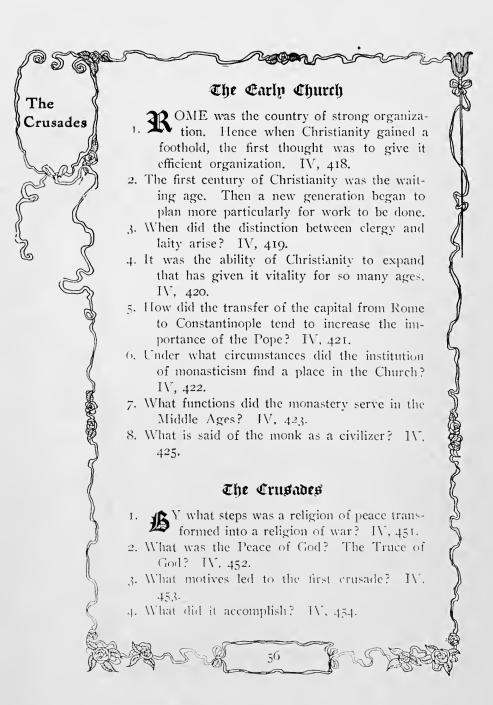


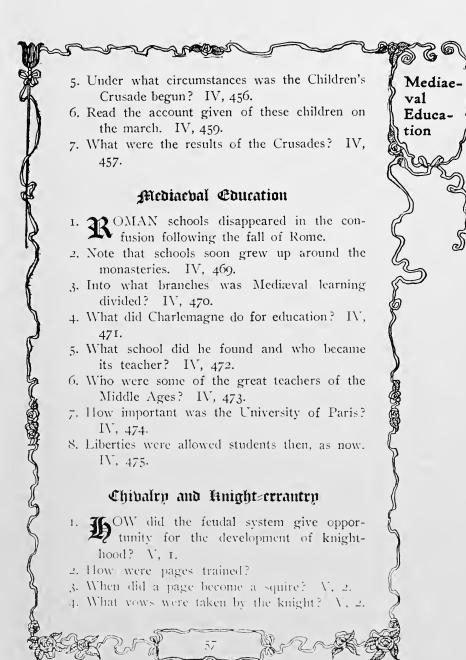


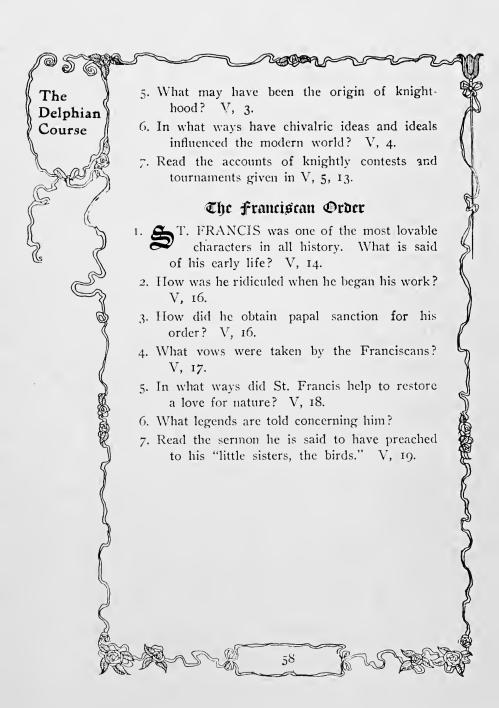


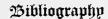












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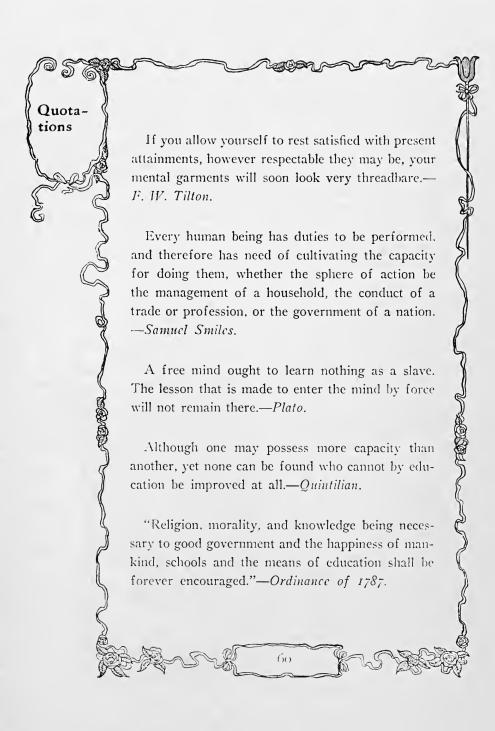
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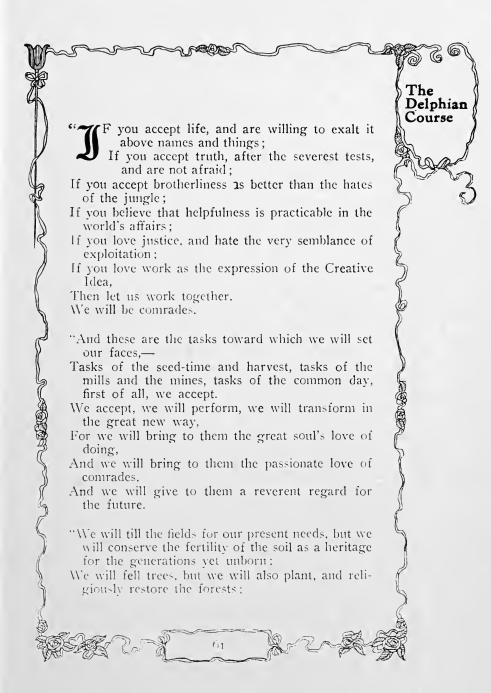
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Extension Work









We will plant flowers, and protect the birds, stopping at once and for all time their wanton slaughter;

We will cleanse the lakes and the streams, and stock them with fishes.

We will drain swamps and reclaim deserts, and build up the City Beautiful.

"And we will not ask any man to give up his wealth, but renouncing privilege, we will ask every man to work for the commonwealth,

For we know full well that when we work together and do away with waste, there will be more than enough for all men.

And we will not ask any man to give up his religion, but we will ask every man to live up to the best that is in his religion.

"For we know full well that as life grows the laws of life will become sacred ordinances.

And as good-will grows our simplest relations will come to have sacramental values,

And as knowledge grows work will become worship and love will be the soul of all prayer,

And, believe me, this love of ours will lift our lives to the light of the skies."

-Edward Adams Cantrell.

Modern Europe

I. France

If is customary to date modern European history from the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, and the formation of present European states. In a more restricted sense, modern European life

began with the French Revolution, which shook all Europe in the latter years of the eighteenth century. It is true that after a brief time a stern reaction set in, aimed to eliminate all traces of this social upheaval, but this was never wholly accomplished;

The

French

Revo-

lution

the old order of things had passed away.

It is necessary to discriminate between the true purpose of this mighty revolution and the excesses which often accompanied it. It was a movement undertaken in the spirit of humanity, a concerted outery of toiler and peasant against the fearful injustice of privileged orders, leading gay and profligate lives, living upon the life-blood of the despised and down-trodden who were staggering beneath the terrible load society had heaped upon them. Once the restraints of government were withdrawn, the bitterness of generations manifested itself in wanton destruction and atrocious deeds. These were so shocking in their nature and so wholesale in their extent that they prevented many at the time from justly estimating the movement itself.

When peace was restored in France, bouyant with new freedom and impatient to spread the glad tidings of liberty, equality and the rights of man, armies set out from the young republic to free the nations. Republics were set up in Italy and kings throughout Europe trembled on their thrones. Soon the generous spirit which first animated this military undertaking was stifled by the selfish ambition of one man, who, with a dream of world conquest and personal aggrandizement, possessed of marvelous determination, magnetism, and concentration, was willing to sacrifice men and nations as pawns to give his dream reality.

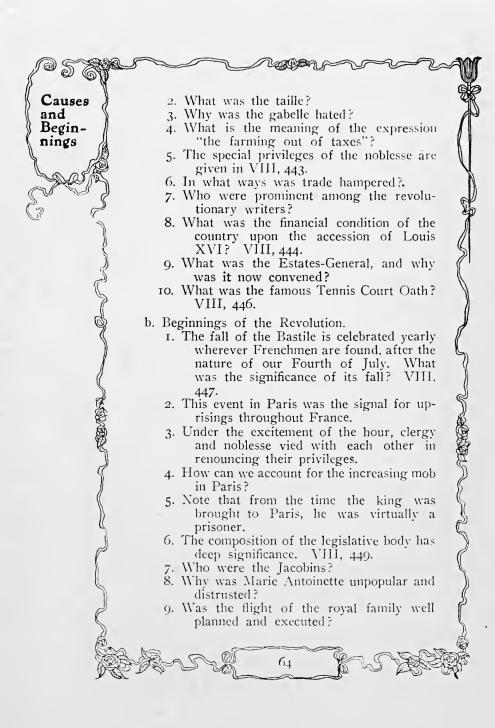
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

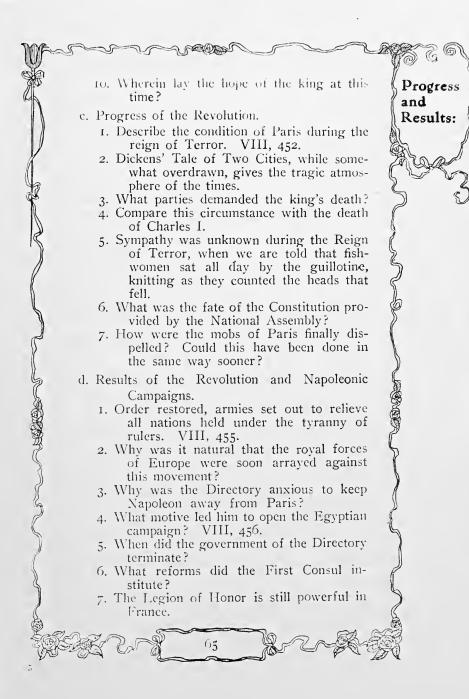
a. Causes.

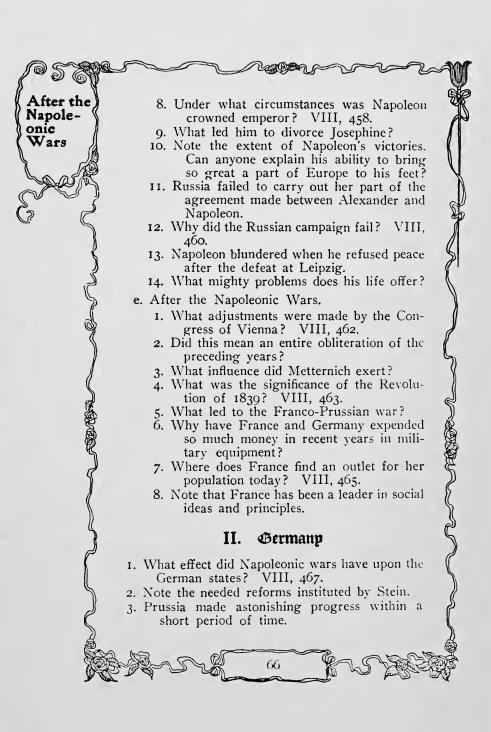
1. Note that lands owned by nobles and clergy were untaxed. VIII, 442.

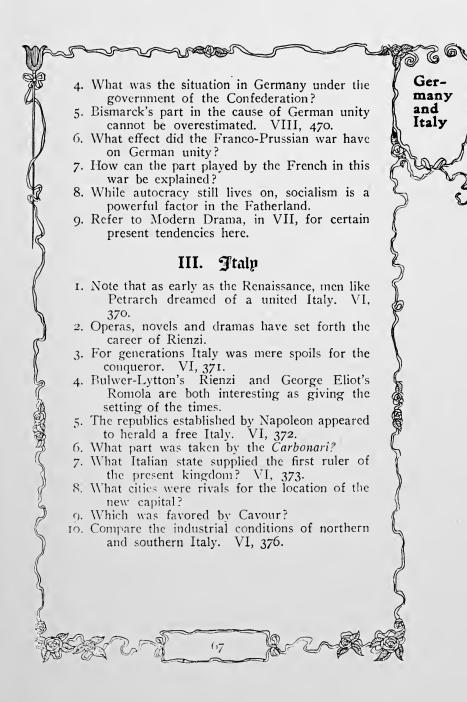
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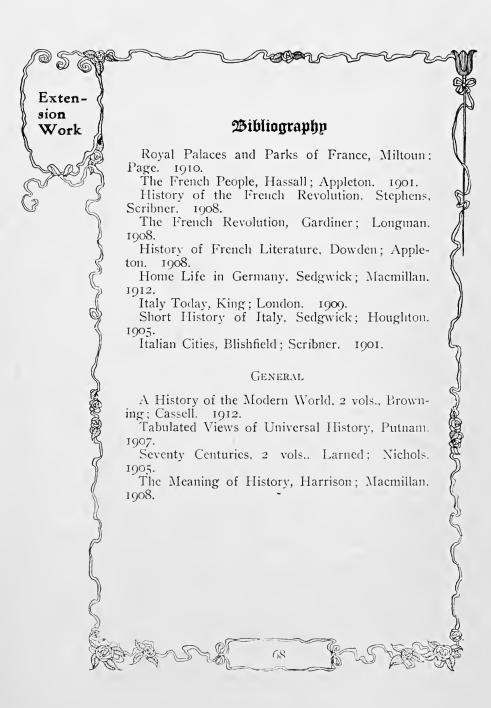


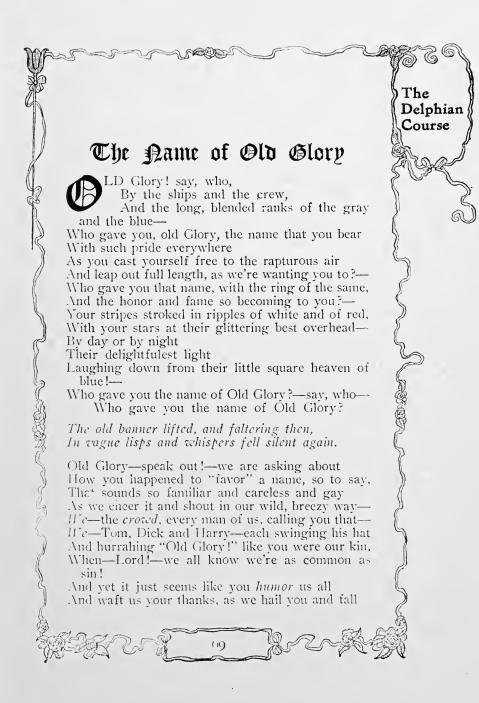


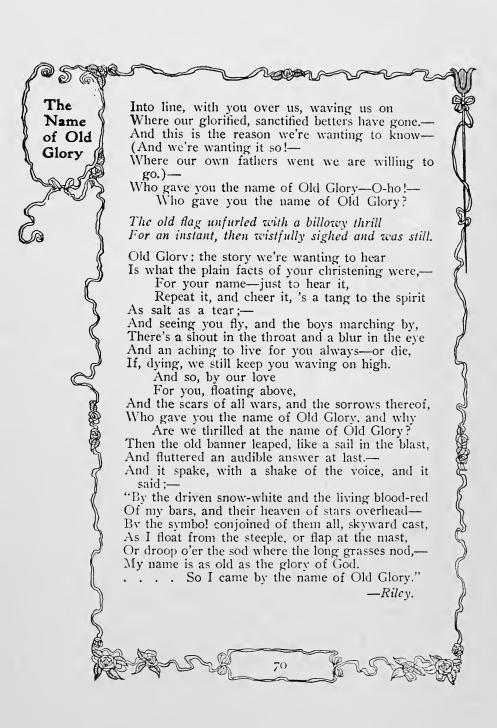


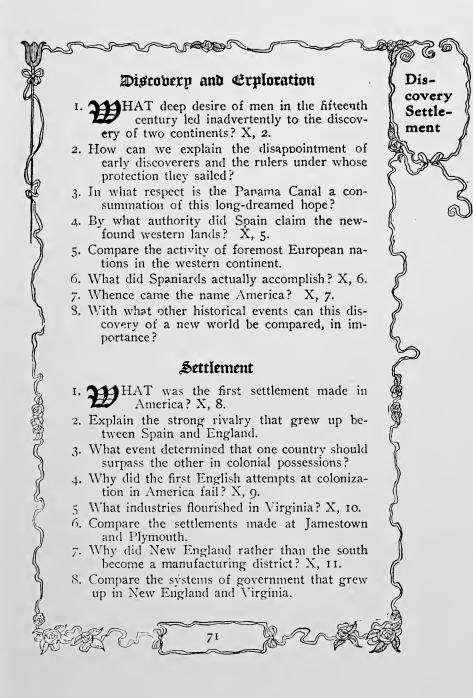


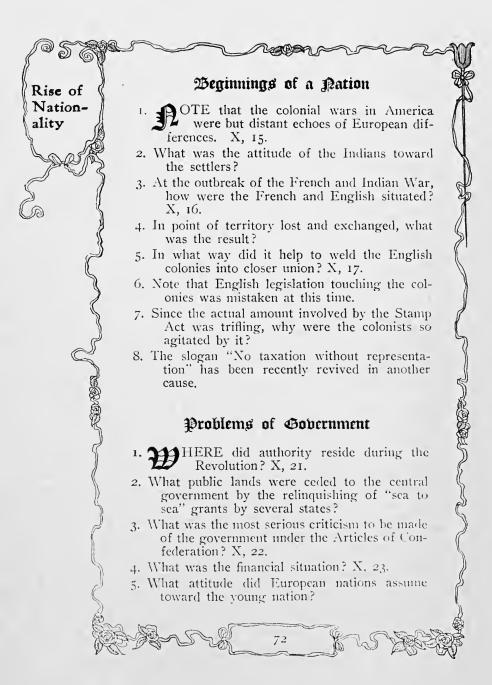


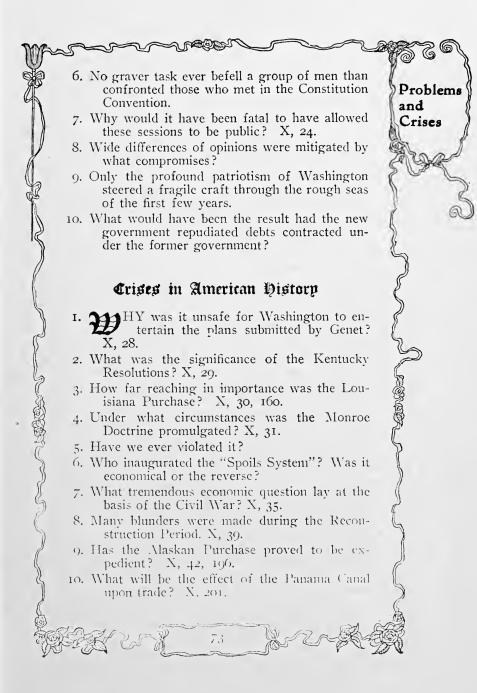


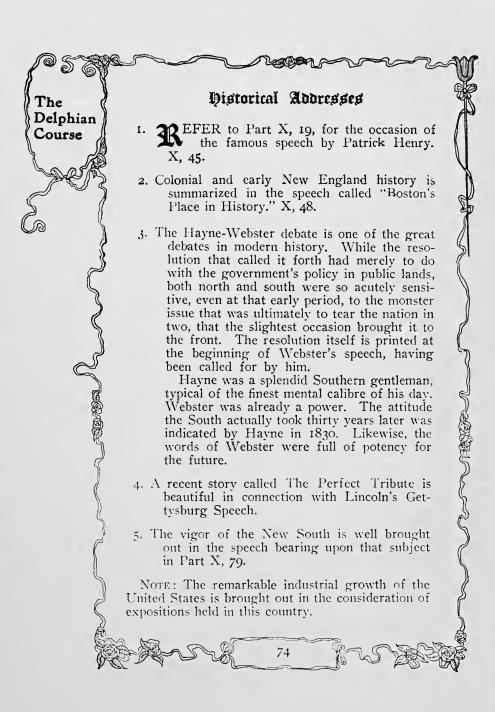


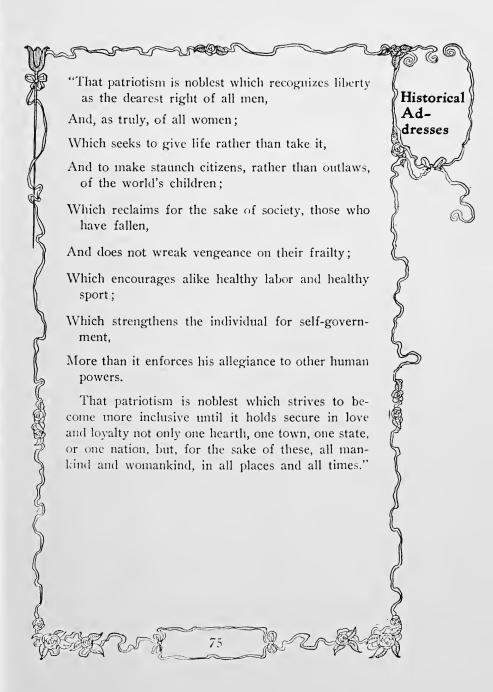


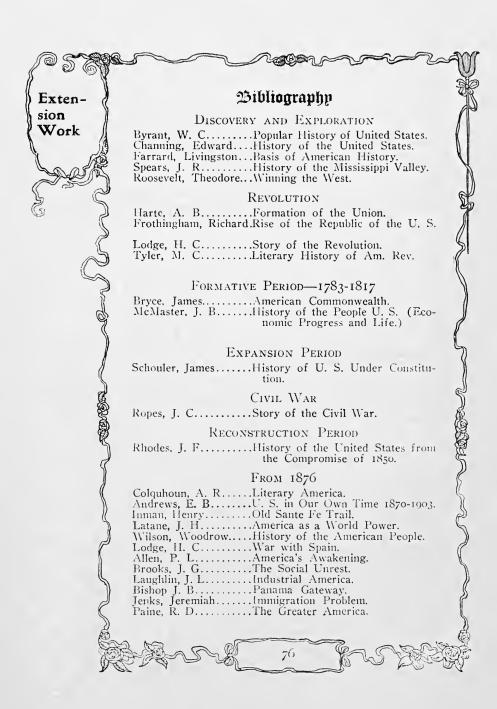


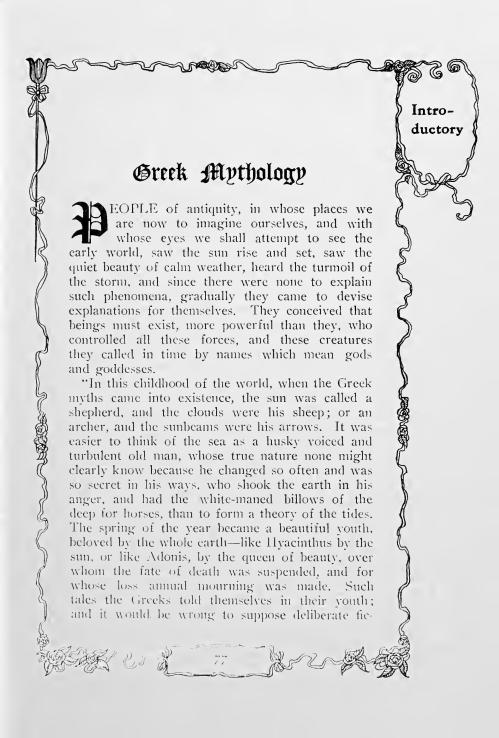














tion played any part in their creation. To conceive of the world thus was natural to the whole race; and the tales that sprang up formed the substance of their intellectual activity. . . . They belong to a particular period of human history when it was impossible to think except by pictures, or to record impressions of the world except by stories."

The whole body of legends which these early people developed to account for the origin and progress of the world, with all the lore which came to gather around their divinities, we call mythology. The stories which we call mythology, were not the imaginings of poets and dreamers, but they were the explanations devised by grown people, in the childhood age of the world, to account for the mysteries of nature. As ages passed and the real significance of natural changes was better comprehended, stories expanded to meet the expanding ideas, or the stories told in the same way meant more to those who told them. II, 80.

The Beginnings

I. Wow did the Greeks conceive of the universe? 11, 86.

2. Note that they imagined their country, Hellas, to be the center of the earth. What people did they place north of them? 11, 87.

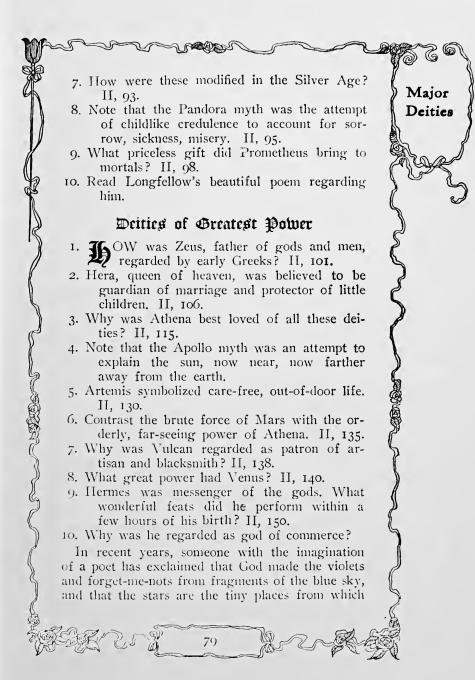
3. Who were the Pygmies?

4. What part did Eros—love—play in the formation of the earth? II, 88.

5. Where is Mount Olympus, the supposed abode of the gods? II, 89.

What enviable conditions prevailed during the Golden Age? II, 91.







the blue was taken, allowing the glory of heaven to shine through. And the fancy is just as poetical, ethereal, and filmy as the explanation given by people in the infancy of the world. II, 152.

Deities of Earth and Sea

I. EMETER was goddess of growing crops and ripening grain. Part II, 158.

2. Under what circumstances was Persephone

stolen away? II, 159.

3. What natural phenomenon does this story symbolize?

4. Dionysus was supposed to have taught men to cultivate the grape and make wine from its fruit. II, 163.

5. Pan, god of uncultivated nature and patron of shepherds, was a great favorite with the simple country people. II, 170.

6. Who were the oreads? II, 171.

7. Read the myth which attempts to explain the restless, encroaching ocean. II, 174.

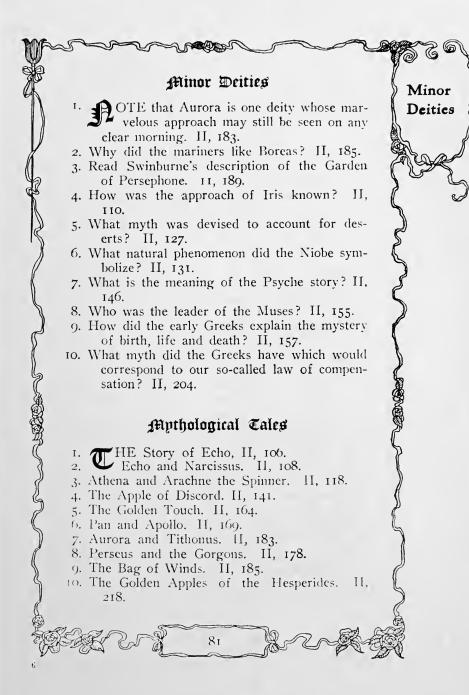
8. The palace in which he was believed to dwell

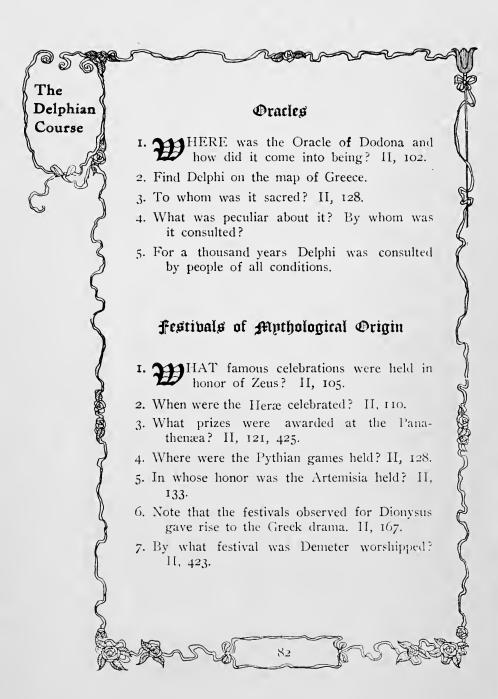
resembled sea-gardens.

 The Sirens were created in imagination to account for the ships that never returned, though manned by skillful sailors. II, 176.

10. Who were the gorgons? II, 178.

Ruskin said that following Greek myths was like tracing the variously colored threads of a tapestry. Now they are interwoven, and twine side by side; now they diverge until in tracing one you lose sight of the other, when suddenly they cross and together weave a new and previously unseen pattern. Patience and time are often required to seek them out, but the reward is ample. II, 175.





Mythology in Art Mythology in HIDIAS' masterpiece was a statue of Art Jove? II, 104. 2. When were the Heræ celebrated? II, 110. Parthenon? II, 121. 3. What famous statues have been made Venus? 4. Why was Cupid given the form so well known to us? II, 144. 5. How has Bacchus been shown in art? II, 167. 6. In what way is Neptune represented? II, 176. 7. There are several conceptions of the Fates. Study the one attributed to Michael An-8. How is Aurora represented in painting? 183. 9. Hermes is a well known bronze figure. Why has he been shown thus? II, 148. 10. How did the Greeks represent Sleep? II, 197. We may think of mythology as a mighty stream, giving freely of its refreshing waters to all who are athirst; we may think of it as an inexhaustible treasure-box, whose rare gems never lose their luster with the lapse of time, but by their beauty and scintillating rays rest eyes wearied with sad and sordid sights. These myths belong to the starry circlet of tales which never grow old, and they carry a message to the responsible of all ages. II, 225.



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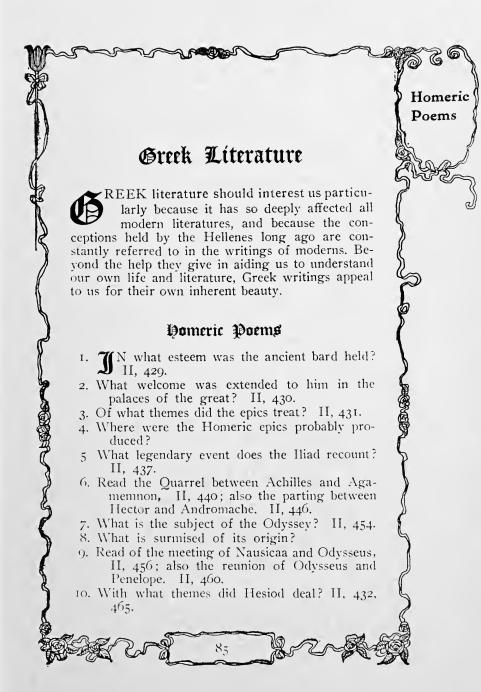
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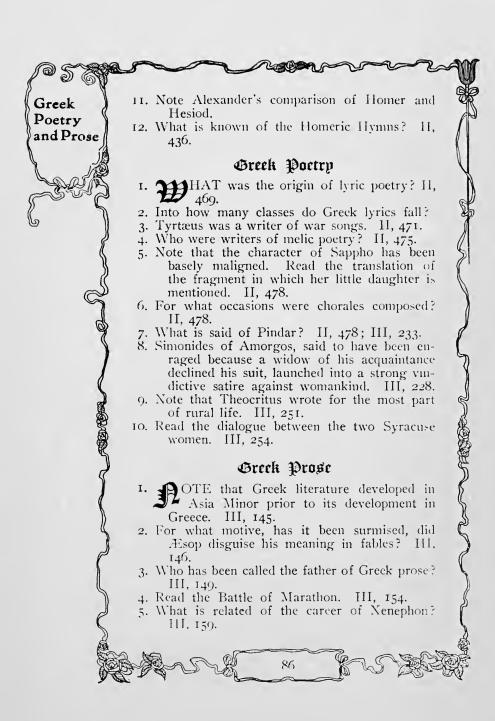
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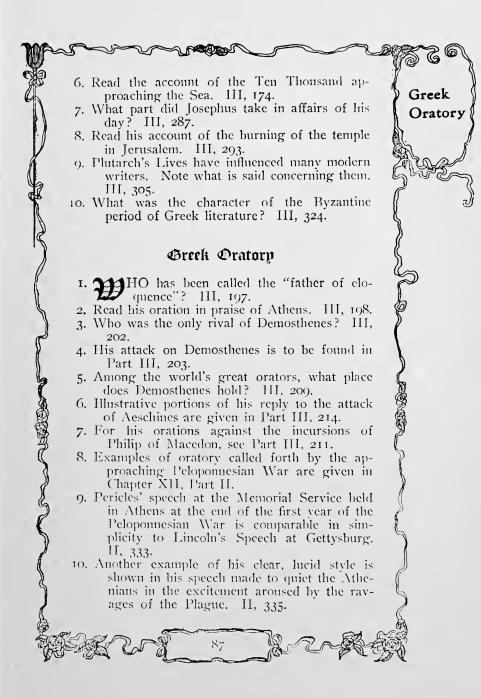
MYTHOLOGY AND ART

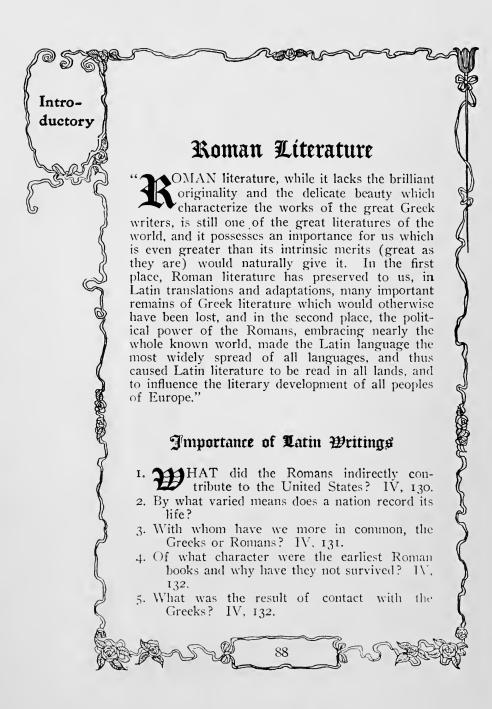
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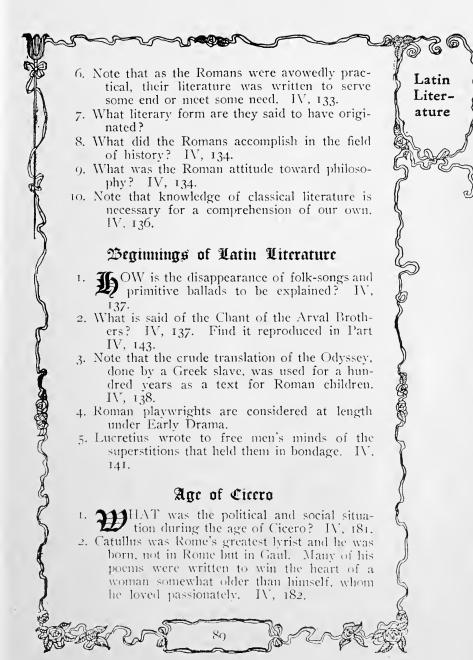
Note: Best of all are the two immortal poems: the liad and the Odyssey—storehouses of mythical lore.

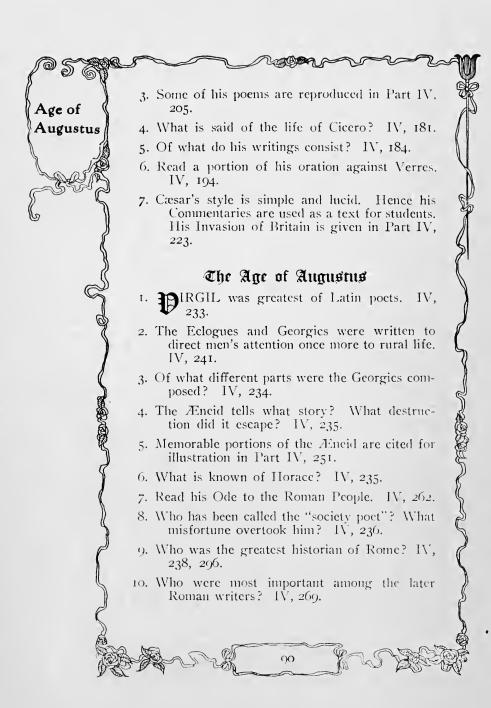


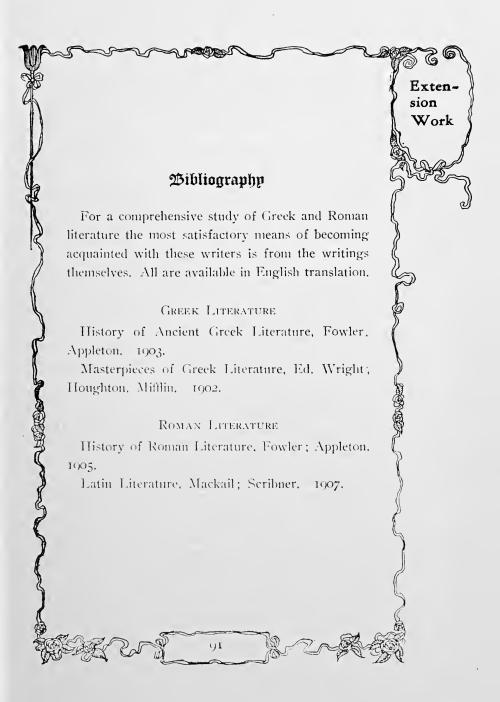


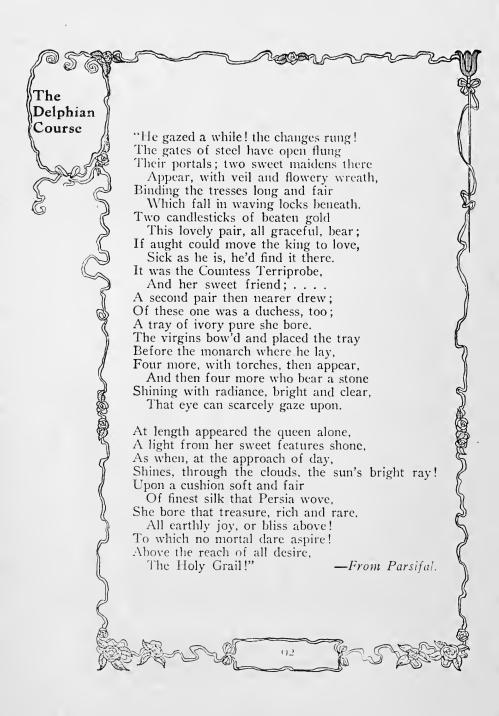














Mediaeval Stories

EOPLE of all ages and in all periods have listened enrapt to stories. Latterly the invention of printing and dissemination of literature has placed these within the reach of all. During the Middle Ages, however, all gave to bard and gleeman the undivided attention that children accord those who today know how to tell a tale and make it unfold with reality before them. For one who read a story, hundreds heard it told. During the first few centuries after the collapse of Rome, fighting was the principal business of men. who was most fearless among them became their idol and their leader. For their leisure hours, narratives of deeds still greater than they could accomplish appealed to them. Superhuman creatures were invented by the imagination to provide a hero sufficient opportunity to display his courage. Thus Beowulf fights with Grendel and his even more ferocious mother, and finally dies in overcoming a fire-monster who infliets fatal injuries in his death struggle.

With the rise of knighthood and the gracious advent of chivalry, knightly deeds were extolled. For the favor of fair women—with whom there was rarely expectation of marriage but who were held in adoration akin to worship—men risked their lives constantly nor stayed to count the cost. The stories of King Arthur and his noble knights

exemplify the tales that became popular.

Over against these *Chansons de Geste*—Songs of Deeds—may be set the *fabliaux*,—short, pithy anecdotes of the simple people, and burlesques, like Reynard the Fox. The first often tended to provoke

Beowulf

sympathy for the wrong-doer, who, in spite of having violated church or civil law, was more sinned against than sinning. Sometimes a messenger from heaven intervened to mitigate a punishment too severe.

In every age people have satirized with transparent disguise those who clothed their craft and cunning under the cloak of religion or sanctimoniousness. In the Middle Ages there was better opportunity for rascals to slip unnoticed under cover of the Church or to connive to answer to ecclesiastical instead of civil courts, thus to receive a lighter sentence. As some today seek the protection of religion after a life misspent, so the evil doer superstitiously became a palmer, hoping thereby to gain the satisfaction experienced by the devout. Cleverest of the burlesques ridiculing this custom was Reynard the Fox.

Beowulf

THE earliest and longest epic (heroic) poem in English literature.

Prologue

This has nothing to do with the story of the poem. It relates that the Spear Danes were without a king. One day a ship, manned by none, moving of its own accord, sailed into their harbor, laden with treasures and weapons which were heaped around a sleeping babe. Scyld, as he was called, grew into remarkable strength and courage and became their king. One of his descendants, Hrothgar, was king of the Danes when the story opens.

Story

Hrothgar has proved a worthy king and has prospered. In his advanced years he decides to build a mead-hall where his thanes can gather around him to enjoy the feast and to listen to songs of gleemen and harpers.

"It came in his mind To bid his henchmen a hall uprear, A master mead-house, mightier far Than ever was seen by the sons of earth...

"It fell, as he ordered, In rapid achievement that ready it stood there, Of halls the noblest: Heorot he named it Whose message had might in many a land."

There was a fearful monster that chafed as he heard the carousals of the thanes in Heorot, and one night as they lay asleep where they had fallen after the feast, Grendel entered the hall and carried off thirty of these mighty warriors. Their companions tried to avenge their death but all weapons proved of no avail against Grendel. Night after night he wreaked his fury upon them and lessened their numbers. At last Heorot was deserted by king and liegemen, and thus twelve winters pass.

Beowulf, a fearless hero, dwells with his uncle in the land of the Geats. Rumor of the distress among the Spear Danes reaches him and he determines to go to their aid. Choosing fourteen of his

bravest companions, he sets sail.

"On board they climbed,
Warriors ready; waves were churning
Sea with sand; the sailors bore
On the breast of the bark their bright array,
Their mail and weapons: the men pushed off,
On its willing way, the well-braced craft.
Then moved o'er the waters by might of the wind
That bark like a bird with breast of foam,
Till in season due, on the second day,
The curved prow such course had run
That sailors now could see the land."

A feast is held in Heorot and the strangers are heartily welcomed. Since swords are useless against Grendel, Beowulf will struggle merely with his own strength. When the monster stealthily creeps in among the sleeping men, Beowulf grapThe Delphian Course



ples him and after a mighty struggle, wrenches his arm from his body, whereupon with fearful roar, he plunges into the sea.

The thanksgiving at Hrothgar's court is short-lived, for immediately the mother of Grendel comes to avenge his death. More fearful than Grendel, she makes way with the king's adviser. Beowulf tracks her to her cave and she is vanquished. Having accomplished his purpose, Beowulf departs again for his own country.

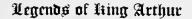
EPILOGUE

The remainder of the epic might well be regarded as an epilogue, having nothing particularly to do with the progress of the Danes. It recounts how Beowulf rules his people wisely for fifty years and frees his country from every monster save one. This belches fire and destroys wide districts. Summoning his strength in his old age to protect his subjects, Beowulf overcomes this fire-creature but in so doing is himself fatally injured. His unself-ishness and consideration for his people even to the end brings the poem to an impressive close.

Read the account of Beowulf's struggle with Grendel, Part V. 63.

Chanson de Roland

- 1. HAT historical foundation had the Song of Roland? V, 91.
- 2. How was it changed to meet the requirements of people in different lands?
- 3. What excellent counsel did Roland receive from Oliver? V, 94.
- What finally induced Roland to sound upon his mighty horn? V, 96.
- 5. Can you understand why a story of this kind became so popular?



THE Celts were once a numerous branch of the Aryan race. The Romans called them Gauls and they invaded Italy on one occasion, pressing to the very capitol, where legend relates that they were startled into flight by the eackling of the sacred geese. So ferocious were they in battle array that the terror of their name lived long among the Romans. They spread over western Europe and into Britain, and we know much of their manners and customs from the Commentaries of Cæsar, written during his military campaign among them.

When the Romans invaded Britain, the Celts retreated before them, taking refuge in mountain fasts. The Welsh and the people of Brittany in France are direct descendents of these early Celts.

There is historical evidence to show that one of their kings, Arthur, was especially loved by them and that he was their leader during a short period when they regained a little of their former power. However, there is very slight resemblance between this historic character and the King Arthur of legend and story. Indeed, only students and scholars would find any satisfaction in investigating the scanty sources that relate to the king of history.

Around the favorite character of King Arthur and his knights tales of chivalry grew. King Arthur became a powerful ruler who dwelt amid impressive pomp and ceremony—as unlike the poor king of a struggling people as possible. His knights were at the service of distressed damsels everywhere, possessing all the virtues and all the vices of real knights who were important in European life for two centuries.

Four different series of stories belong to the King Arthur group: the Story of Merlin; the Story of Launcelot; Parcival and the Holy Grail;

Tristram and Iscult.

Delphian Course



Merlin was a boy of marvelous birth. In time he became an important personage at the Court of King Arthur, famed for his prophetic powers. Possessing the gift of enchantment, he is finally himself enchanted by Vivian, to whom he has divulged the secrets of the art.

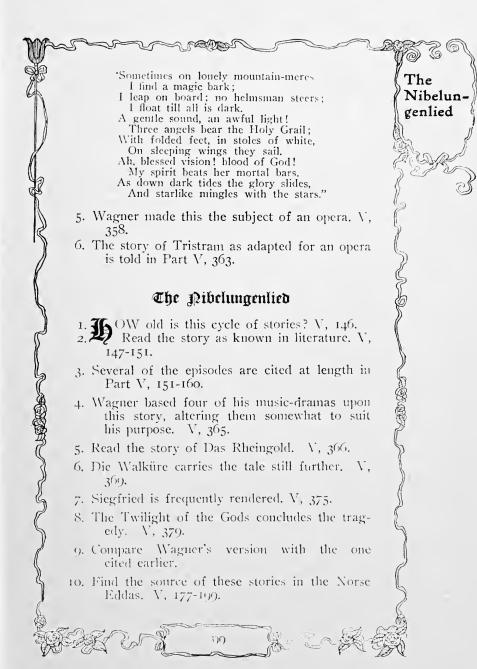
Launcelot was stolen away from his mother when a babe and taken to an island. The water-fay that abducted him intended to train him to overcome the enemy of her son. When fifteen years of age he was sent out into the world to seek adventure. Having been instructed in the ways of knighthood, he entered upon a long series of experiences. His love for Guinevere becomes the center of interest in the Idylls of the King—Tennyson's version of these stories.

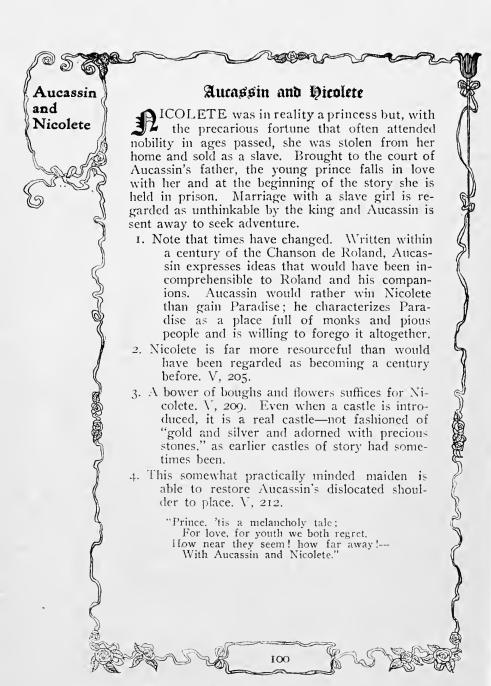
The Holy Grail was the goblet from which Christ was believed to have drunk at the Last Supper and into which drops of blood fell as he hung on the cross. It possessed marvelous powers and was guarded from all stain. Having fallen into the possession of one who was guilty of sin, it disappeared and its recovery became the cherished

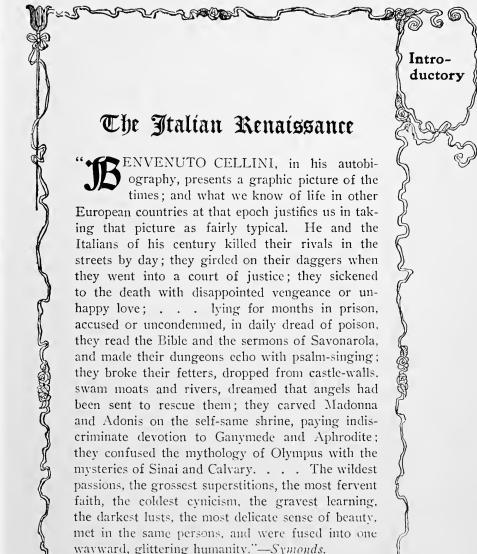
dream of knighthood.

Tristram and Iseult is most purely Celtic and poetic of all. It sings of passionate love and wild, sea-girt lands.

- 1. Read the Story of Elaine, Part V. 117.
- 2. What is said of Parcival's early adventure? V, 122.
- 3. Read of his search for the Holy Grail.
- 4. In Tennyson's version, the later story is used; Parcival is not permitted to find the Grail because of his early marriage; the spirit of asceticism has caused a change in the narrative. Galahad, a knight of absolute purity, is the one to whom the joy of finding the Grail is given. His visions of the Grail are beautiful.









General Survey

- 1. HY is it impossible to fix historical periods absolutely? VI, 1.
- Note that classical learning never wholly died out. VI, 2.
- 3. What is the greatest difference between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance? VI, 3.
- 4. The first important step in the Renaissance was the use of modern languages. Why? VI, 4.
- 5. What is the meaning of the term Humanism? VI. 4.
- 6. In what respect were Renaissance years stirring, vigorous times?
- 7. To what countries did this awakening spread from Italy? VI, 9.
- 8. Why was such an awakening bound to come in some way?
- 9. What is the literal meaning of the word renaissance? VI, 10.
- 10. Why was it natural that this rebirth should come first to Italy? VI, 11.

The Italian Commune

IE Italian city, or commune, was largely a self-governing municipality. Its strength lay in its commerce—trade and manufacturing. Theoretically Germany and Italy were part of the Empire over which Charlemagne had been crowned Emperor by the Pope and which descended to succeeding emperors in regular lines. This was an attempted revival of the Roman Empire. Both Germany and Italy were collections of petty states; the Pope was not only head of the Church, but

himself temporal ruler over the Papal States. Between the Emperor and the Pope was constant struggle and contention. As the cities prospered they were able to purchase privileges and gained great independence. The Pope's party was known as the Guelf party; the Emperor's as the Ghibilline party. Cities were under the control of one or the other of these two parties. When the population was largely divided, inter-commune strife was waged often in the very streets. As time went on, the early significance of the parties was lost and the Guelf party became the more democratic of the two.

The government was ever in the hands of a few. Florence was the most liberal, but while her population in 1494 was 100,000 people, only three per cent. of them had citizens' rights. Cities reached out and overcame other cities and always had contiguous districts under control, yet the governing body remained about the same. Discontent resulted and those not in possession of citizen's rights were ever ready to welcome a conqueror or give aid to a tyrant, hoping thus to improve their own situation.

- Note that successful merchants did not try to separate themselves from the life that had made them prosperous, but that they proudly used their mercantile success as a basis for substantial position. VI, 12.
- 2. How did the communes gain their liberties?
- 3. What impulse did these northern Italian cities gain from the Crusades?
- 4. How did the invention of printing facilitate the Renaissance movement? VI, 14.
- 5. Why did the cities grow to engage mercenary troops to do their fighting? VI, 13.

The Italian Com-



florence

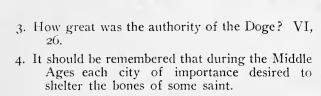
FLORENCE was a Guelf city. She lay on the road to Rome and wished to act as banker for the Holy See. Pisa shut her off from the sea and was consequently her avowed enemy. As would be expected, Pisa was Ghibilline. Constant war and strife characterized the relations between the two municipalities until Pisa was defeated by her more vigorous enemy and made tributary.

- I. What is supposed to have been the origin of the word *Florence?* VI, 15.
- 2. How important were the Guilds? VI, 16.
- 3. What is meant by the Condottieri?
- 4. What codes of honor were they supposed to recognize? VI, 20.
- 5. How important was the banking business in Florence?
- 6. Note that the first clearing houses were devised by Florentine bankers.
- 7. What families became wealthy in the banking business? VI, 20.
- 8. How was the founder of the Medici family regarded? What is said of his sons? VI, 22.
- 9. Lorenzo was a tireless patron of art.
- 10. For a description of present day Florence in the light of past associations, see VI, 147.

Denice

"E thou unique among the nations!" This was the injunction given by the Fates to the Queen of the Adriatic.

- 1. What led to the first settlement of the islands that constitute Venice? VI, 24.
- 2. Read the description written of Venetian harbors centuries ago. VI, 25.



Dante

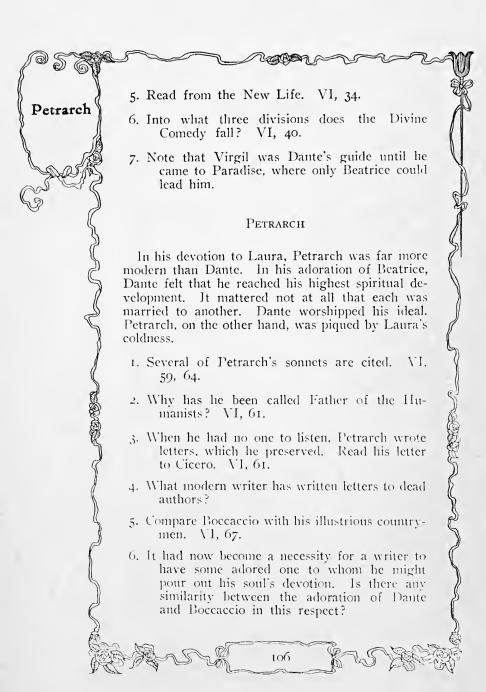
- 5. What was the Golden Book? VI, 27.
- 6. What circumstances brought the Council of Ten into existence? VI, 28.
- What is said of the former splendor of Venice?
 VI, 29.
- 8. For a sympathetic description of Venice, see VI, 156.
- 9. The Grand Canal is inseparately bound up with Venetian life. VI, 163.

Italian Literature of the Kenaissance

DANTE

ANTE belongs to the Middle Ages rather than the Renaissance in so far as he never questions authority and holds to the ideals of Mediæval mind. In his use of the vernacular, however, he belongs to the dawning age. He stands, as it were, on the threshold separating the old and the new.

- 1. Note the chief events of Dante's life. VI, 30.
- 2. Dante burned with quenchless fire. One seeing him on the street and not knowing him related that he had seen a man who had been to Purgatory.
- 3. Why is it difficult for moderns to fully appreciate the Divine Comedy?
- 4. What else did this writer produce?



The Povelle Other Writers MN what language was the Novelle written? VI. 70. 2. Were the Hundred Tales original? From what source did they come? 3. What was the plan of Decameron? 4. Read the story: The Learned Greek. VI, 71. 5. Several of the Decameron tales are reproduced. VI, 79, 97. Other Writers HO was Machiavelli? VI, 107. What celebrated treatise did he write? 3. Did he anticipate such use of it as despots made? 4. One of the most charming productions of this era was Castiglione's "The Courtier." Note what is said of it. VI. 121. 5. Vittoria Colonna was a writer of some merit. Some of Angelo's sonnets were written to her and the friendship between these two is the most gracious influence in the great sculptor's life. 6. Certain of Michael Angelo's sonnets are given

more generally known for his "Lives of Artists." VI, 132.

8. Cellini's autobiography is one of the readable sources for social life in the Renaissance. V1, 135.



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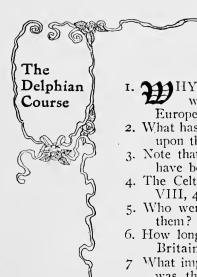
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English Life and Thought

N ENGLISH history we see the character of the people revealed through action. The English people establish a great nation; the English nation founds a great empire; the English extend their language to the ends of the earth; they build up one of the noblest and richest literatures known to history. How have they been able to produce this literature? Not because they were naturally fond of talking, like the Gauls; not because they had any peculiar talent for making verses, or any especial turn for saying graceful or pretty things. English literature, like English history, is memorable and inspiring because it is the genuine expression of a great race. When a brave, earnest man, who has felt, and seen, and done much, tells you his innermost thoughts, he is worth listening to; and when a nation like the English speaks to us out of its heart through its books, its books are worth reading. For more than fourteen hundred years, generation after generation of Englishmen has tried to put something of its life into words. At first the attempts were crude and imperfect; the nation struggled to speak through the rough song of some heroic deed or the brief chronicle of historical events; but as time went on, the soul of the people found a readier and fuller utterance in ballad and drama, and epic and novel, in books on religion, or history or philosophy. So that at last in the long succession of books which make up English literature, we have the record of the inner life of the people, of the loves and hatreds, doubts and fears, hopes and beliefs, of each succceding generation; the story of the nation, told by the nation itself for those who can read and understand."

Introductory



Carly England

HY is it believed that the British Isles were once a part of the continent of Europe? VIII, 2.

What has been the effect of physical conditions upon the inhabitants of the island? VIII, 3.

3. Note that the natural resources of the islands have been considerable.

4. The Celts were called Gauls by the Romans. VIII, 4.

5. Who were the Druids and what is known of them?

6. How long did it take the Romans to conquer Britain? VIII, 5.

7 What improvements did the Romans make and was their occupation fortunate or unfortunate?

8. What effect upon the Celts did the coming of the Germanic peoples have? VIII, 6.

9. Under what circumstances was Christianity taken to the island? VIII, 7.

to. In what respects was King Alfred's reign beneficial? VIII, 8.

Some of the laws of King Alfred's Code are reproduced in Part VIII, 9.

Porman England

- I. HAT circumstance led to the battle of Hastings and what was its significance? VIII, 11.
- 2. What innovations did William the Conqueror make?
- 3. Why was the Domesday Book so called?
- 4. Our word *curfete* has what derivation? VIII, 13.
- 5. What was the New Forest?
- 6. Who was granted the first English charter?

7. Was it fortunate or not that the Normans were victorious at Hastings? VIII, 14.8. For what particular reason has the Bayeux tapestry much value? Whose work is it?

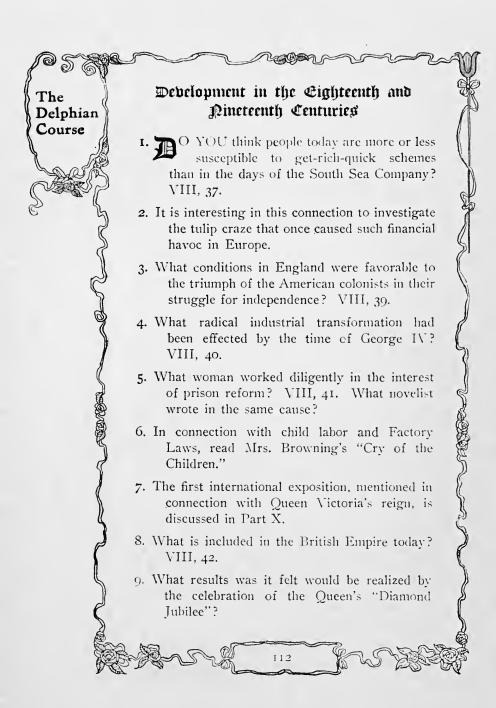
ality

Rise of

Nation-

Kise of English Pationality

- HAT circumstances made it possible for certain English towns to purchase charters, conferring a certain degree of freedom? VIII, 18.
- 2. Under what conditions was the Magna Charter obtained?
- 3. When were the common people first represented in the lawmaking body of England? VIII. 19.
- 4. Note that industrial and economic reasons have prompted to nearly all modern wars. Part VIII, 20.
- 5. How can the work and influence of Joan of Arc be explained? VIII, 21.
- What industrial changes did England experience in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? VIII, 22.
- 7. Note the various activities given impetus by the Renaissance as it penetrated English thought. VIII, 23.
- 8. Under what other circumstances has a burst of national pride similar to that following the defeat of the Spanish Armada been manifested? VIII, 27.
- What bitter struggle was waged between the people and despotic rulers of England? VIII, 29.
- 10. Had the sovereignty of the people triumphed before the accession of the House of Hanover?



English Literature English Liter-1. MONG primitive people, what corresponds ature to literature of civilization? VIII, 49. 2. What retarded the development of literature in England? 3. The use of English as a literary medium was given an assured place by Chaucer. 4. Are early English writers read much today? VIII, 51. 5. When did scholarship begin to make itself felt in English literature? VIII, 51. 6. Even if unread today, for what should early writers be remembered? 7. What was the effect of the Puritan reaction upon literature? VIII, 53. 8. Who was greatest among them? o. Many contradictions manifested themselves during the Restoration period. VIII, 54. 10. What literary geniuses appeared in the Age of Queen Anne? VIII, 54. 11. The Eighteenth century is to be remembered for the dawn of English fiction. 12. The wealth of literature during the Nineteenth century has been phenomenal. VIII, 55. 13. What comment does Field make upon contemporaneous writings? VIII, 56.



English Prose

"ILGRIM'S PROGRESS is only the story of one man; but every step that man takes is toward a goal. Every sentence within the book helps him to that goal or holds him from it. Not one word is introduced to show the author's skill or wit, or to tell us one fact, however interesting, that does not bear upon the central purpose. And the result is that the ignorant tinker's book will be read forever. Whether men believe his preaching or not, they can not but believe that with all his soul he meant the thing he said."

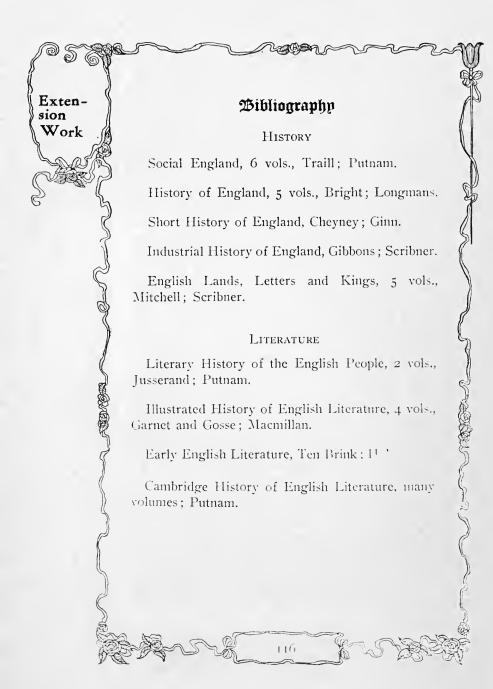
Under what conditions was this book written?
 VIII, 361.

"'He that regardeth the clouds shall not sow,' said a wise writer of old; and Bacon turned men's thoughts from the heavens above, with which they had been too busy, to the earth beneath, which they had too much neglected. In an age when men were busy with romance and philosophy, he insisted that the first object of education is to make a man familiar with his natural environment; from books he turned to men, from theory to fact, from philosophy to nature,—and that is perhaps his greatest contribution to life and literature."

2. Some of the themes considered by Bacon in his Essays were later treated by Emerson. Compare the style of these two great essayists. VIII, 369.

The Tatler was a publication that included news, criticism and literary chat in its scope. Among leisure society classes it became very popular. The Spectator confined itself to literary matters wholly. Steele and Addison are remembered today largely because of their devotion to this paper and the char-

acter developed as a medium for expressing their apt and humorous criticism on the manners and English customs of the times, has place among the immortal Prose characters of literature. Sir Roger de Coverly is clearly defined in the minds of all lovers of English prose. 3. Read the paper treating of the Spectator's Club. VIII, 377. 4. Carlyle spoke often with the stern rebuke of a Hebrew prophet. What was the general trend of his life? VIII, 300. Of all Ruskin's books, three are general favorites: Ethics of the Dust, a series of addresses to housewives; Crown of Wild Olive, treating in three addresses of work, war, and traffic; and Sesame and Lilies. This last contains Of Queens' Gardens, a beautiful discussion of the best training for girlhood as it is merging into maturity. 5. Read from Queens' Gardens. VIII, 397. 6. Compare Mountain Glory, in Part VIII, 403, with some of Stevenson's out-of-door considerations. 7. William Morris' work was foundational along lines that have led to present day Arts and Crafts societies and movements. VIII, 408. 8. It is true that Stevenson has more ardent admirers among men who read than among women? VIII, 415. 9. Read his Night Among the Pines. VIII, 416. 10. What views does he express on marriage? VIII, 420.





Intro-

ductory

F ALL things poetry is most unlike deadness. It is unlike ennui, or sophistication. It is a property of the alert and beating hearts. Poetry is unconditionally upon the side of life. But it is also upon the side of variety in life. It is the offspring of a love that has many eyes, as many as the flowers of the field. . . .

To us the world grows stale, because in proportion as we become accustomed to a thing we are estranged from it. In proportion as we win the daily presence of our friends, we lose them. We come to regard life as a dry package of facts. We want the spirituous refreshment of another's vision. We want to have our eyes reopened, and our souls

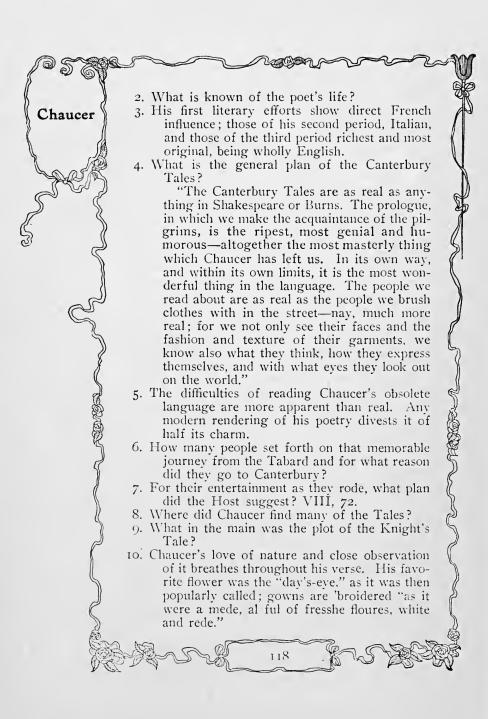
made naked to the touch of being.

The poet, the restorer, is the prophet of a greater thing than faith. All creeds and theories serve him, for he goes behind them all, and imparts by a straighter line from his mind to yours the spirit of bounteous living. His wisdom is above knowledge. He cries to our sleeping selves to come aloft, and when we are come he answers with a gesture. In him we find no principle; we find ourselves re-born alive into the world."

Chaucer

"He is the poet of the dawn, who wrote
The Canterbury Tales, and his old age
Made beautiful with song; and as I read
I hear the crowing cock, I hear the note
Of lark and linnet, and from every page
Rise odors of ploughed field or flowery mead."

 Note that Chaucer was the first to give the vernacular an abiding place in English Literature. Part VIII, 57.



FROM CHAUCER TO SPENSER.

 Langland was a contemporary of Chaucer. VIII, 87.

2. What aspect of existing conditions did he set

forth in poetry?

3. What was the substance of his first "vision" and what economic conditions prompted his writings?

4. For what is Gower remembered? VIII, 96.

5. Popular ballads always form a link in the development of a people's poetry. Chevy Chase is most famed of all old English ballads. Part VIII, 99.

The Robin Hood ballads are also widely known and were great favorites in the age

that produced them.

Spenger

N THE world into which Spenser carries us, U there is neither time nor space, or rather it is outside of and independent of them both, and so is purely ideal, or, more truly, imaginary. Other poets have held their mirrors up to nature, mirrors that differ very widely in the truth and beauty of the images they reflect; but Spenser's is a magic glass, in which we see few shadows cast back from actual life, but visionary shapes conjured up by the wizard's art from some confusedly remembered past or some impossible future; it is like one of those still pools of mediæval legend which covers some sunken city of the antique world; a reservoir in which all our dreams seem to have been gathered. As we float upon it, we see that it pictures faithfully enough the summer clouds that drift over it, the trees that grow about its margin, but in the midst of these shadowy echoes of actuality we catch faint tones of bells that seem blown to us from beyond the horizon of time, and looking down into the clear depths, catch glimpses of towers and far-shining

Chaucer to Spenser

knights and peerless dames that waver and are gone. is it a world that ever was, or shall be, or can be, Spenser or a delusion? Spenser's world, real to him, is real enough for us to take a holiday in, and we may well be content with it when the earth we dwell on is often too real to allow of such vacations." I. Why has Spenser been called the "poet's poet"? VIII. 106. 2. Note that he was temperamentally unfit for the government position assigned him in Ireland, although his prolonged sojourn there gave opportunity for writing and the wild and rugged scenery of the country strongly appealed to his poetic sense. 3. With what object was the Farie Queene undertaken? VIII, 107; 116. 4. Read the first canto, Part VIII, 117. 5. Spenser's command of poetic language is apparent in many a stanza, as for example, in the one describing the hermitage. Stanza 34, VIII, 123. 6. See how vivid is the description of the abode of Morpheus in stanzas 39-43. 7. The Epithalamion, written to celebrate his marriage, is probably Spenser's more perfect production and one of the finest wedding hymns in any language. VIII, 111. Milton HERE are a few characters which have stood the closest scrutiny and the severest tests, which have been tried in the furnace and have proved true, and which are visibly stamped with the image and superscription of the most High. Of these was Milton. Certain high moral dispositions Milton had from nature; he sedulously trained and developed them until they became habits of great power. Milton's power of style has for its great character elevation, which clearly comes in the main from a moral

quality in him—his pureness. How high, clear, and splendid is his pureness; and how intimately does its might enter into the voice of his poetry! What Milton gives Milton's professions such a stamp of their own is their accent of absolute sincerity. In this elevated strain of moral pureness his life was really pitched; its strong immortal beauty passed into the diction and rhythm of his poetry." I. Why has Milton appropriately been called "the scholar's poet"? 2. What was the course of his life? VIII, 127. 3. What was his greatest poem and how has it been compared with other English productions? 4. The general reader will find it easier to approach Milton through his shorter poems. VIII, 130. 5. Comus is a masque. Those who find the poet's style ponderous may grow familiar with him in this readable and delightful production. VIII, 137. 6. Milton's sonnets are among the most perfect in our language. Poets of the Artificial School OETS no longer wrote naturally, but artificially, with strange and fantastic verse forms to give effect, since fine feeling was wanting."

Note that in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, polished expression was given precedence over context.

 Dryden was politician, poet, dramatist and consequently never achieved greatness in any of these capacities. Part VIII, 153.

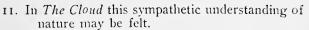
3. Dryden was greatest in his keen use of satire.

4. Why of necessity must the popularity of satire be short-lived?

5. Alexander's Feast is best known of Dryden's short poems. VIII, 159.

What harrowing obstacles did Pope have to contend against throughout life? VIII, 164.

7. The story of Eloise and Abelard is one of the most tragic loves history records. VIII, 166. Ro-8. The Essay on Man abounds in pithy sentences mantic for which the poet was famed. VIII, 171. School The Romantic School HE romantic movement was a natural reaction from the classicism which had preceded it. The romantic poets appeal to the imagination—not to the reason. Realities are forgotten and ideals take their place. Mankind rather than certain social strata absorbs their interest; variety pervades their poems instead of sameness of theme and treatment; nature has place over court and drawing room; the simple people are worthy of attention. I. Thomson's Seasons was noteworthy in that it marked a reaction against the artificial treatment of nature by the classical poets and a return to the wholesome spirit of Chaucer's period. VIII, 174. 2. What advantages is each Season shown to present? 3. Gray's Elegy has been called the "best-known poem" in English Literature. VIII, 185. 4. What general said: "I would give more to have written that poem than to take Quebec tomorrow." 5. The simple folk of Goldsmith's Deserted Village could never have won the attention of Dryden or Pope. VIII, 191. 6. Burns, the people's poet, was rarely gifted. What contradictions are to be found in his life? VIII, 196. 7. Why have his poems retained their popularity? 8. In what respects was Byron great? VIII, 208. 9. The Prisoner of Chillon is full of quiet tragedy. VIII, 215. 10. None has ever voiced the restless spirit of the wind, the drift of the clouds, the glory of dawn and sunset more truly than Shelley. VIII, 225.



12. Shelley is believed to have revealed himself to some extent in *The Sensitive Plant*. Part VIII, 233.

Keats died when but twenty-five years of age.
 His poems testify to his great genius. VIII,
 236.

14. Leigh Hunt is remembered most often for his Abou Ben Adhem. VIII, 248.

15. Wordsworth in fuller measure than other poets has shown man how nature responds to his moods.

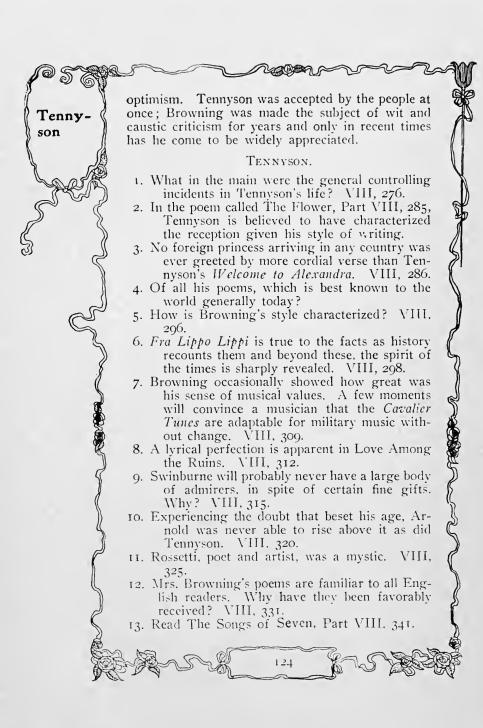
What is the burden of the Intimations of Immortality? VIII, 268.

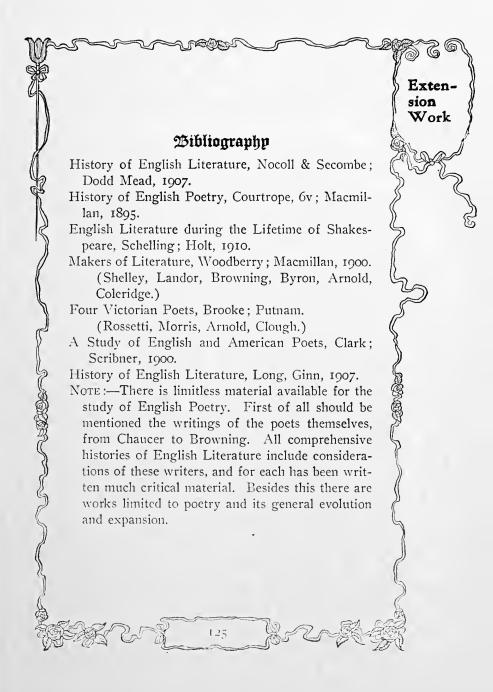
The Victorian Poets

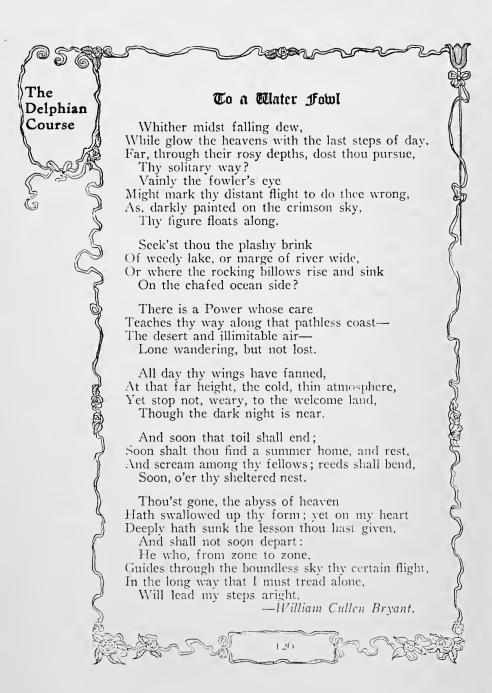
O PERIOD of the world's history has shown such progress along all channels of human development as the Victorian Age. Prose writers of varied gifts appealed to an ever increasing reading public made critical by improved and extended educational facilities. Two great lights and many of lesser magnitude made the age resplendent with song. Tennyson and Browning for sixty years produced a plenteous store of poetry; while they wrote for approximately the same length of time and simultaneously, they had little in common. was thoroughly English and found his themes in his own land, among various English classes. Browning was a man of the world and found subjects for his poems in every clime, among many varieties of people. Tennyson excelled in melody of verse, in accurate observation, in fine use of language; Browning was careless in choice of language, not inoften coining a word to fit his purpose and he gave slight heed as a rule to rhymical values. Tennyson reveals to us his own struggle with doubt; Browning carries us beyond the realm of doubt by his overwhelming

Victorian Poets









American Life in American Literature

Introductory

MERICAN literature has not yet been able to take rank with the great literatures of the world. As our painting, sculpture, music and drama still give indication of promise rather than fulfillment, rarely have geniuses arisen among us to make writing a fine art. However, a farreaching country, rich in natural resources, possessed of wide varieties of landscape and climate, offers a new field for the keen observer and has supplied the arena which the so-called "American temperament" has evidently needed. The possibilities of commerce and industry have appealed to men's minds far more than library, studio or sports, When abundant substance has been acquired, still the absorbing game of business holds men; chasms are spanned by mighty bridges, mountain ranges tunneled, gigantic projects conceived and executed. As a result, the play or story that claims the interest of the hour is more likely to be one that breathes of action than leisure. Citizens of other lands who never visited our shores might gain definite conceptions of our strenuous activities merely from our stories. One novel catches the spirit of lumbering and pulses with echoes of creaking snow, busy ax and buzzing saw. Others with greater or less skill delineate life around mines, fisheries,



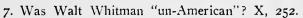
farms, the busy marts of men and in politics. Sometimes the loosely woven plots appear to have been constructed for the purpose of portraying these forces rather than these introduced to give a background for the story.

Unified interests and ideals are found only in sections of our spacious land, aside of course from patriotic and national concerns. Thus we have a literature of New England, of the South, and are fast acquiring a literature of the West.

Only when viewed as a reflection of our life can American literature be most thoroughly enjoyed. Poe is least American of all our writers and perhaps for that reason less read at home and most widely abroad. For years to come, however, the vast majority of American readers are likely to find satisfaction and pleasure in their literature in proportion as they find it embodying the essence of American spirit.

General Survey

- HY is it apparent that American Colonial literature would fail to appeal to Europeans? X, 248.
- 2. Note that Franklin was the only writer of importance before the Revolution.
- 3. What themes absorbed writers in the Revolutionary period? X, 249.
- 4. How did Thackeray characterize Washington Irving?
- 5. What setting did Cooper give his stories? X, 250.
- 6. Who is least American of our writers? X, 251.



- 8. How is Mark Twain's work regarded? X, 253.
- 9. What general lines has American literature followed?
- 10. What are the main characteristics of our literature? X, 254.

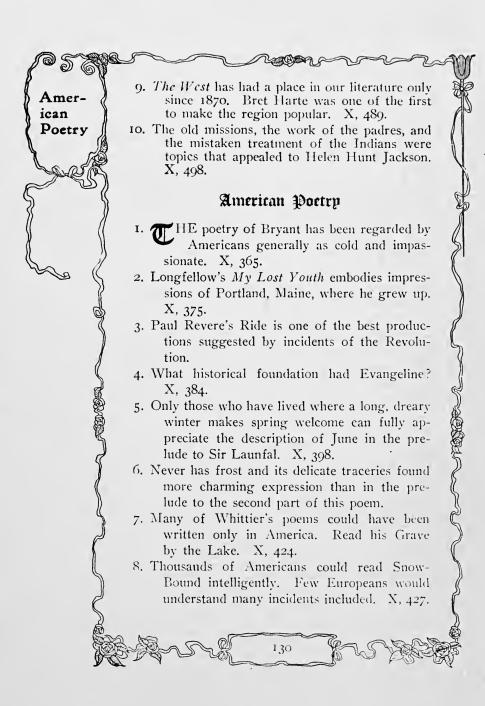
American Fiction

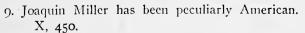
- I. **I**RVING has been regarded as a follower of Goldsmith, possessing the inimitable power of endowing the simplest matters with absorbing interest and enlivening them with humor. X, 286.
- 2. Note that aside from his American stories, Cooper was unsuccessful. X, 304.
- 3. In what sense may lie be called the "Walter Scott" of America? X, 305.
- 4. Could such a story as the Deerslayer have been written in the Old World? X, 306.
- 5. What phases of life attracted Hawthorne? X, 323.
- 6. Observe how faithfully peculiarities of New England life are portrayed in the House of Seven Gables. X, 332.
- 7. Howells, like James, portrays American life as it is, with all its newness and incompleteness. People with rapidly acquired wealth and provincial manner often serve as characters in his novels. X, 466.
- 8. Boston has been called "a condition of mind."

 It is this mental state that James portrays with subtle irony in his Bostonians. X, 482.









Society

Novels

10. "O Captain! My Captain!" was written upon the death of Lincoln. X, 457.

11. Lanier deplores the crushing effect of greed in his Symphony. X, 459.

12. In no country has religious agitation been more rife in generations passed. In this connection read Odium Theolgicum. X, 462.

Rovels Dealing with American Life

STORIES OF SOCIETY

The House of Mirth, Edith Wharton; The Chippendales, Robert Grant; A Modern Chronicle, Winston Churchill; The Golden House, Charles Dudley Warner; People of the Whirlpool, Mable Osgood Wright; A Gentleman of Leisure, Edgar Fawcett; The Butler's Story, Arthur C. Train.

STORIES OF BUSINESS

The Railroad.

The General Manager's Story, Herbert E. Hamblin; The Road Builders, Samuel Merwin; The Short Line War, Merwin and Webster; The Empire Builders, Francis Lynde; The Hand-Made Gentleman, Irving Bachellor; Snow on the Headlight, Cy Warman.

Lumbering.

The Whip Hand, Samuel Merwin; King Spruce, Holman F. Day; The Blazed Trail, S. E. White.



Shipbuilding.

The Master Builders, J. E. Dunning.

Mining.

Roger Drake, Captain of Industry, H. K. Webster.

Factory.

The Portion of Labor, Mary F. Freeman; Amanda of the Mill, Marie Van Vorst.

The Packing House.

The Jungle, Upton Sinclair.

The Cattle Ranch.

The Outlet, Andy Adams; Reed Anthony, Cowman, Andy Adams; The Cattle Baron's Daughter, Harold Bindloss.

The Wheat Ranch.

The Octopus, Frank Norris.

Speculation.

The Pit, Frank Norris; Sampson Rock of Wall Street, Edwin Lefevre; The Banker and the Bear, H. K. Webster.

Politics

The Political Boss.

The Boss, Alfred H. Lewis; The Man Higher Up, Henry R. Miller; The Ring and the Man, C. T. Brady; The Plum Tree, D. G. Phillips; The Honorable Peter Sterling, P. L. Ford; The Demagog, W. R. Hereford; Coniston, Winston Churchill; Through One Administration, F. H. Burnett.

Politics and Reform Movements.

Mr. Crewe's Career, Winston Churchill; The Ramrodders, Holman F. Day; The District Attorney, William Sage; A Spoil of Office, Hamlin Garland.

The Reconstruction Period in the South.

Red Rock, Thos. N. Page; A Fool's Errand, A. W. Tourgee; John March, Southerner, G. W. Cable.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Labor and Capital.

The Breadwinners, John Hay; The Man of the Hour, Octave Thanet; John Marvel, Assistant, Thomas Nelson Page; A Hazard of New Fortunes, W. D. Howells; A Traveler from Altruria, W. D. Howells; Looking Backward, Edward Bellamy; The Mutable Many, Robert Barr; The Silent Partner, E. S. Phelps.

The Negro Question.

By Inheritance, Octave Thanet; The Marrow of Tradition, C. W. Chesnutt.

Divorce.

He that Eateth Bread with Me, H. M. Keays; Let Not Man Put Asunder, Bazil King; Together, R. Herrick; The Undercurrent, Robert Grant.

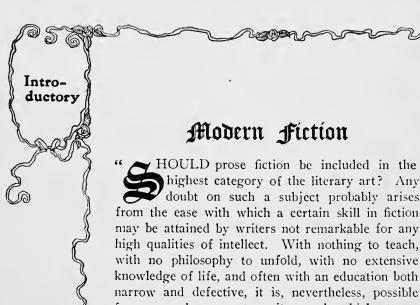
The Indian Problem.

Ramona, Helen H. Jackson; The Man of Yesterday, Mary II. Kinkaid; The Heritage of Unrest, Gwendolen Overton.

Mormonism.

The Heritage of the Desert, Zane Grey.

National Problems



high qualities of intellect. With nothing to teach, with no philosophy to unfold, with no extensive knowledge of life, and often with an education both narrow and defective, it is, nevertheless, possible for men and women to write novels which attract attention and secure popularity. But such examples are misleading. Between the productions of such writers and the works of a Meredith or a Hardy there is the kind of difference which exists between the smooth and even verse of the minor bard and the poetry of Shelley, the clever dialogue of the modern playwright and the drama of Shakespeare. A great artist can make a great thing of any form of art. Prose fiction, in the hands of its greatest masters, has proved itself a vehicle for the expression of the most serious thoughts, the noblest visions, the profoundest philosophic teachings which genius can communicate to the world. It has displaced the drama; it is not impossible that it may in time displace poetry, too, as the most popular means of instructing man through the imagination.

"As the atmosphere of the world grows greyer and more sombre above the anxious stress of modern life, he who can relieve the stress, if only for a moment, by taking men out of themselves into some peopled realm of fancy, he who can attract the lonely and the brooding eye from self-contemplation to the spectacle of other lives even though they be imaginary, he who can add to the hard prosaic daylight of commonplace existence one brief shaft of sunlight by his own gift of gaiety or humor, has a work to perform of incomparable value to his race, in the right performance of which is exceeding great reward. The work of the imaginative writer, whether poet, dramatist, or novelist, is always necessary to the growth of the finer qualities of the human mind; and it is more than ever necessary in our age as a relief from grinding labor, as a sedative to nerves overstrung in material pursuits, as a means of quickening those finer sympathies which materialism represses; and it is because the novel thus answers an increasing need in modern life that we judge its destiny to be secure and immeasurable."-Dawson.

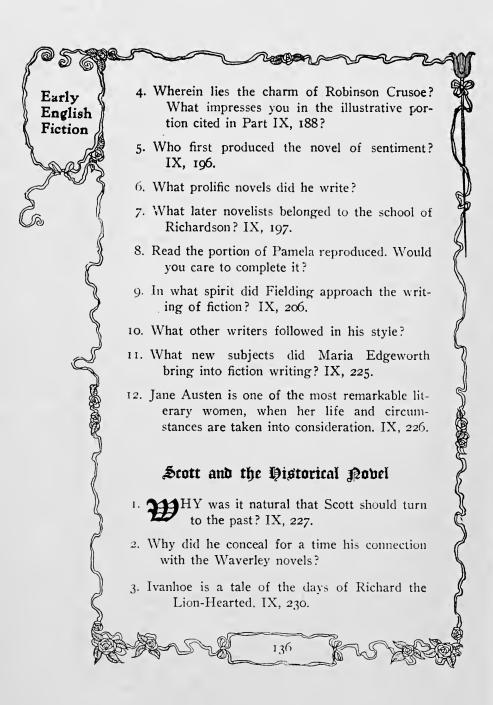
The

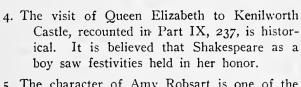
Delphian

Course

Carly English Fiction

- HO was the first writer of English fiction? IX, 186.
- 2. Under what circumstances did he discover he could write in this manner?
- 3. What is meant by "novels of manner, character and incident"? IX, 187.





The

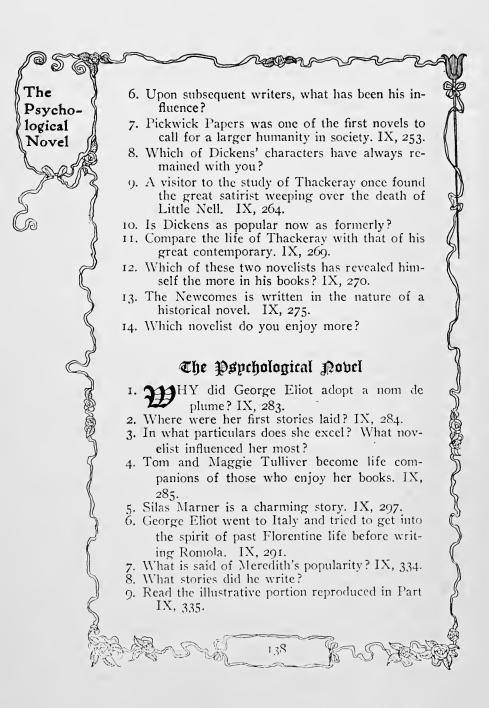
Historical

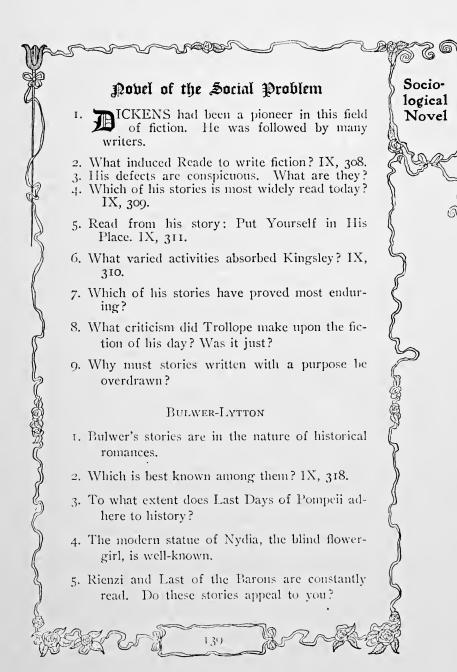
Novel

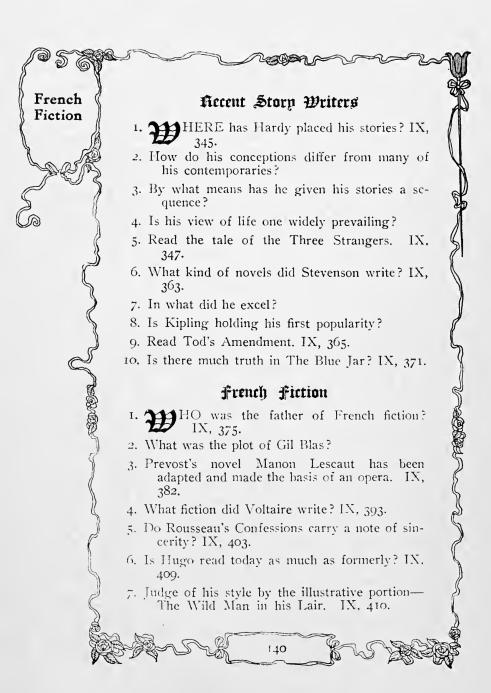
- 5. The character of Amy Robsart is one of the pathetic ones, not only in this story, but in history.
- 6. Do you regard this a just criticism of Scott: "He sees the pageant of life, but not its mystery; tells us how men act, but not how they feel"?
- 7. The following novels pertain to Scotch life: Waverley, Legend of Montrose, Old Mortality, Monastery, Abbot, Fair Maid of Perth, and Castle Dangerous. These have to do with English history: Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, Talisman, Betrothed, Perveril of the Peak, Fortunes of Nigel. Three have to do with European life: Quentin Durward, Anne of Geierstein, Count Robert of Paris.

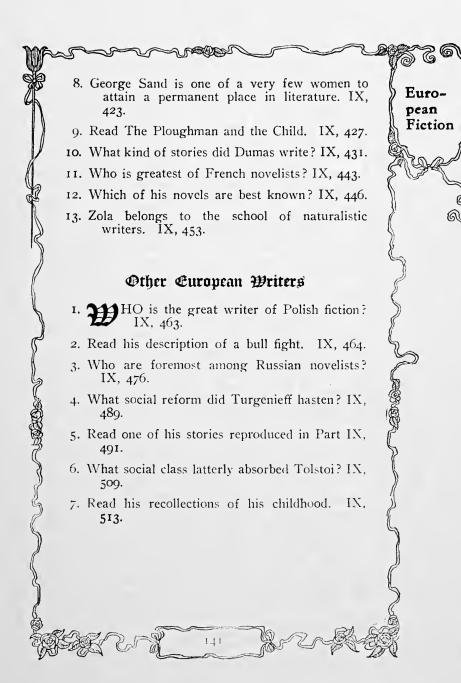
Dickens and Thackerap

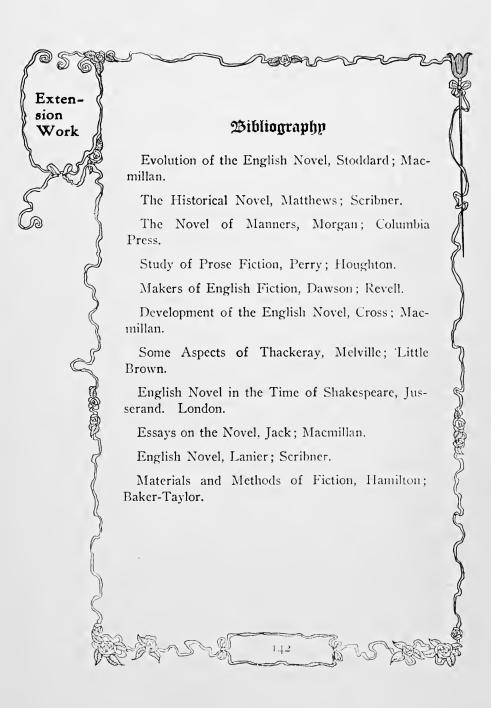
- I. HAT changes characterized the first half of the Nineteenth century. IX, 249.
- 2. How has the popularity of Dickens compared with that of other novelists? IX, 250.
- 3. What characteristics found in Dickens' writing are to be explained by the circumstances of his life?
- 4. What is said of his creative ability?
- 5. What reforms were furthered by his stories? IX, 252.









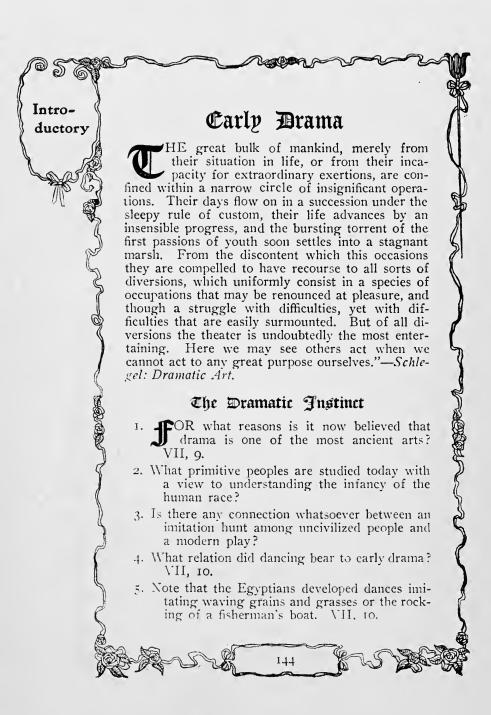


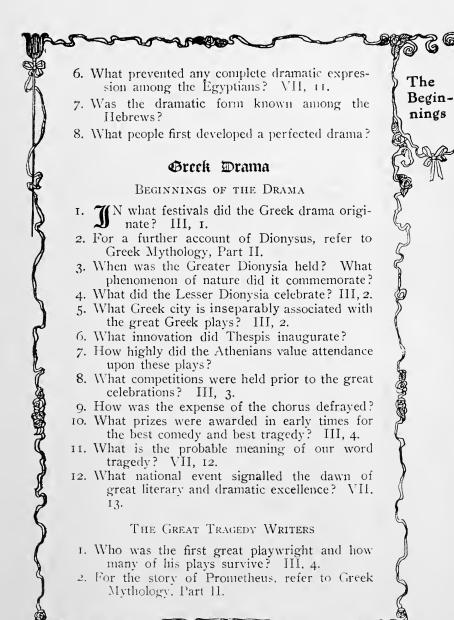


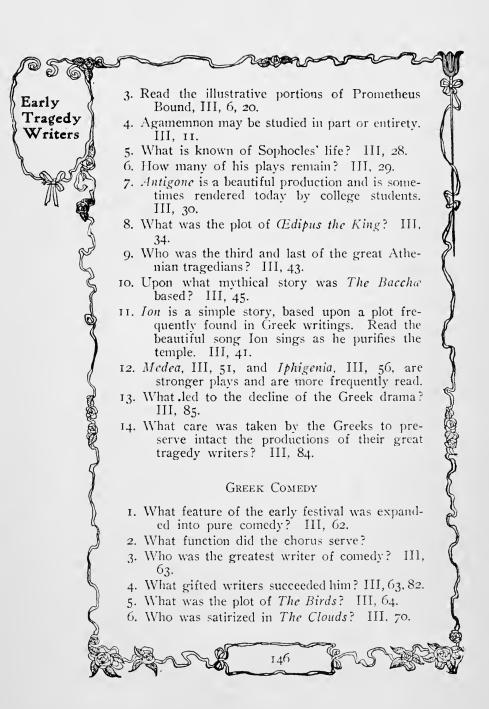
Drama

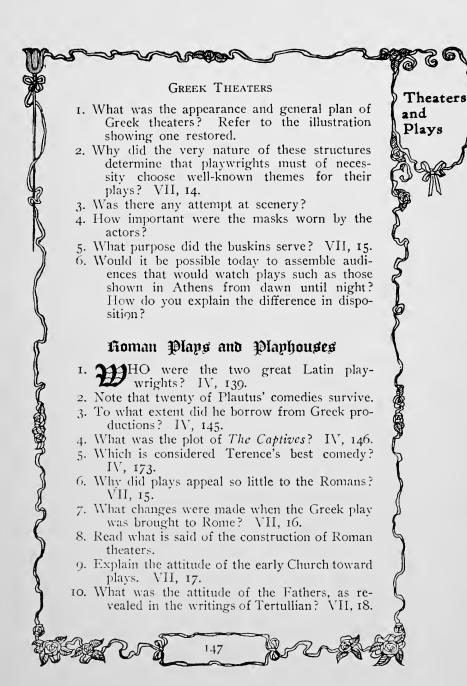
OR nearly three thousand years the drama has been to the world one of its chief sources, not only of entertainment, but of culture and education; nor will it perish from the earth so long as human institutions shall endure.

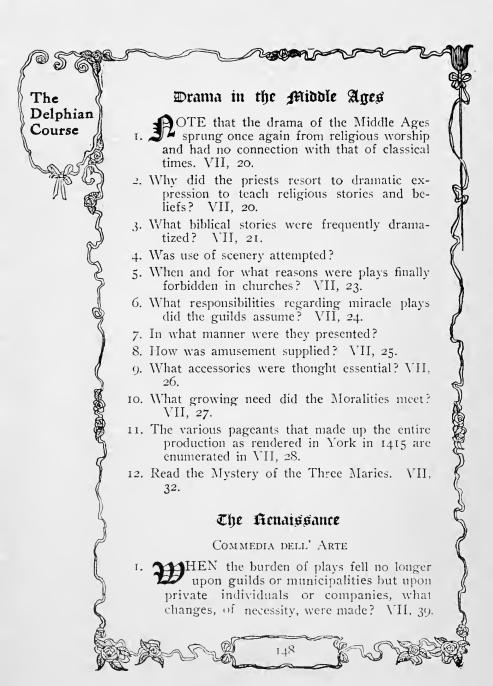
Poetry and fiction are in a special sense the forms of writing through which the imagination finds expression. The essay happily lends itself to reason, sentiment and humor; the biography and history to the instinct for investigation, arrangement of facts and portraiture; the epic to narrative or to the easy flow of an imaginary or semi-historical stream of events; the ballad to the instinct for imaginative setting or recitation of incidents; the lyric to the singing impulse; the drama to the deep and compelling instinct to give action an expression suggestive of motion, energy, will, fate; to convey through it the tremendous struggles of contending wills; or to hold up to ridicule the weaknesses and foibles of men, their shallow conceits, their petty pride, their assumed dignity; to expose to merciless laughter the chasm between their conventional dignities and their pathetic weakness. various forms of literature together make a free and full showing of human nature and the happenings of human experience.

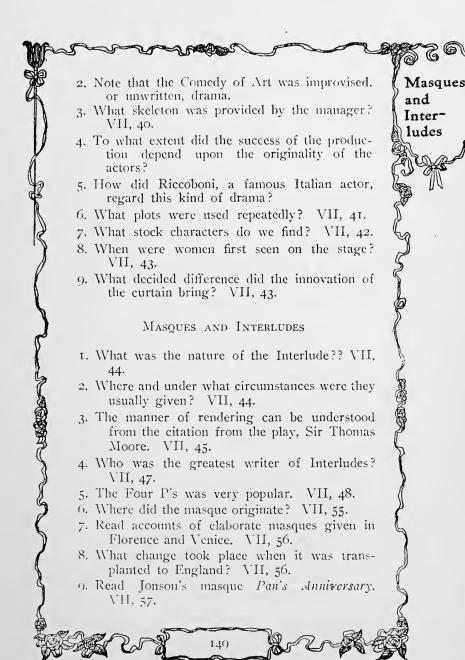


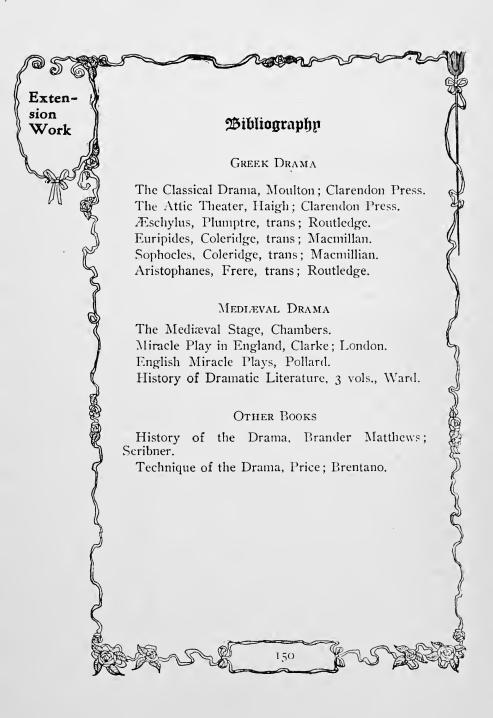


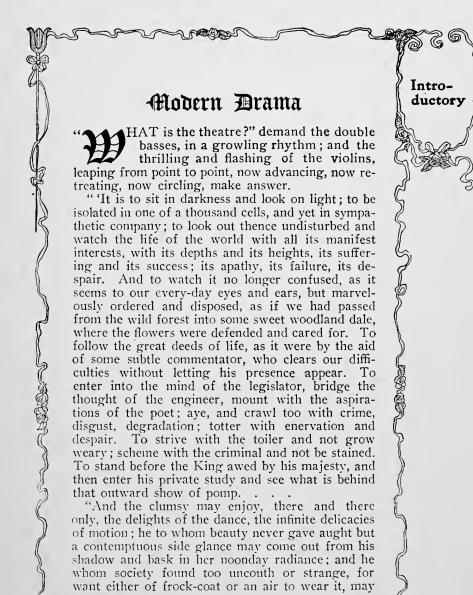




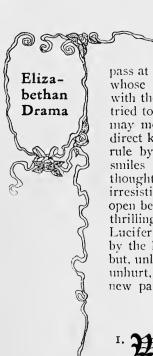








15 I



pass at his ease among dukes and countesses; and he whose tongue is hobbled may engage in repartee with the wits of the age. Where he who has vainly tried to soar on the poor wings of his own ambition may mount bird-like in the air; command armies, direct kingdoms; flaunt the grandeur of priesthood; rule by his words the angry crowd; win by his smiles the most delightful sympathy; and his thoughts may refine, expand, sweep upward with irresistible beauty and force, till the gates of pearl open before him to the sounding of cymbals and the thrilling of lutes. Or if he fall, it shall be like Lucifer: to fall with terrible uproar, driven forward by the hand of wellnigh almighty Gabriel himself; but, unlike Lucifer, to rise again next day, fresh and unhurt, to attain other successes by following out -McLeod.new paths."

Elizabethan Drama

THEATERS

HAT was the condition of London in Elizabethan days? VII, 64.

2. Note that comforts now considered ordinary were lacking in England. VII, 65.

3. What indications were encouraging for the future. VII, 66.

4. Where did the first theatrical companies in England play? VII, 67.

 What was the first English playhouse called? VII, 68.

6. Where were Shakespeare's plays presented?

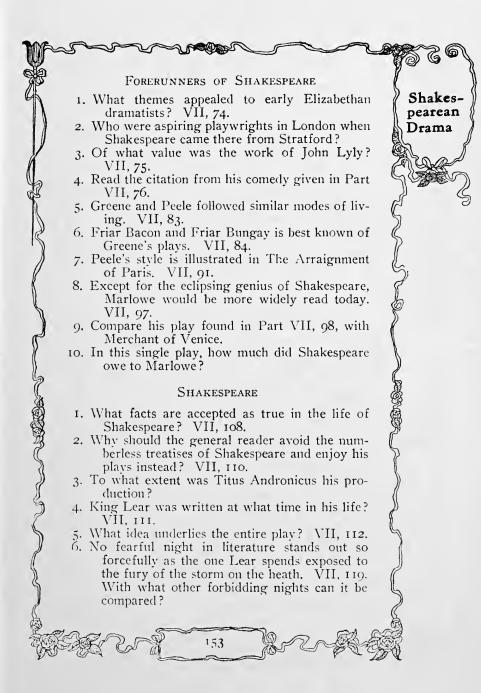
 Read what is said of the interiors of these playhouses. VII, 69.

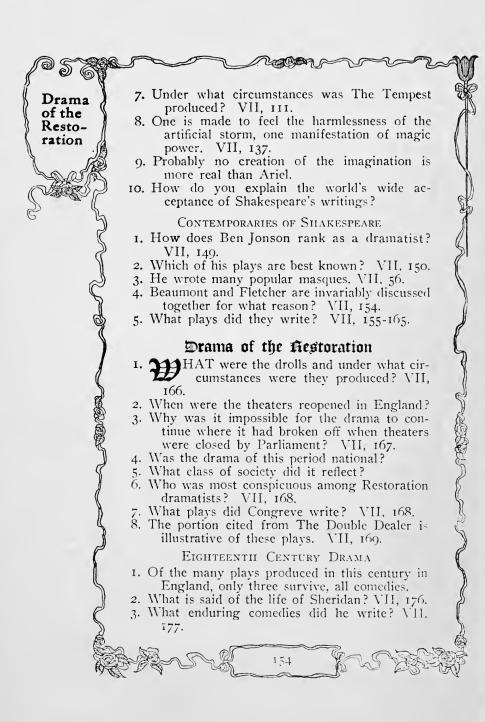
8. Note the manner of presenting plays. VII, 70.

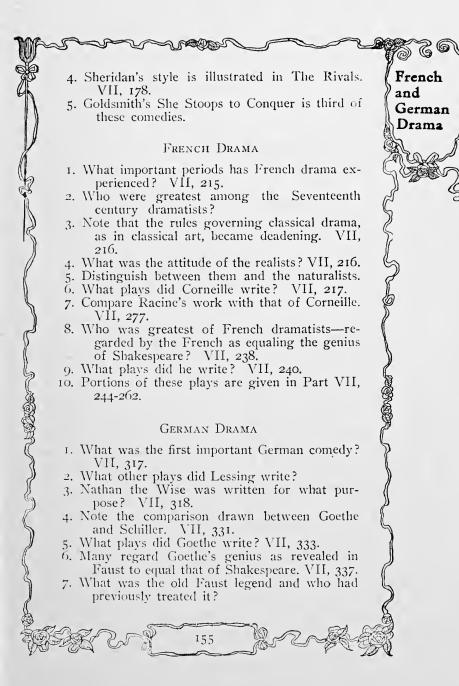
 For what reason is it impossible to give Shakespearean plays today exactly as the scenes were written? VII, 71.

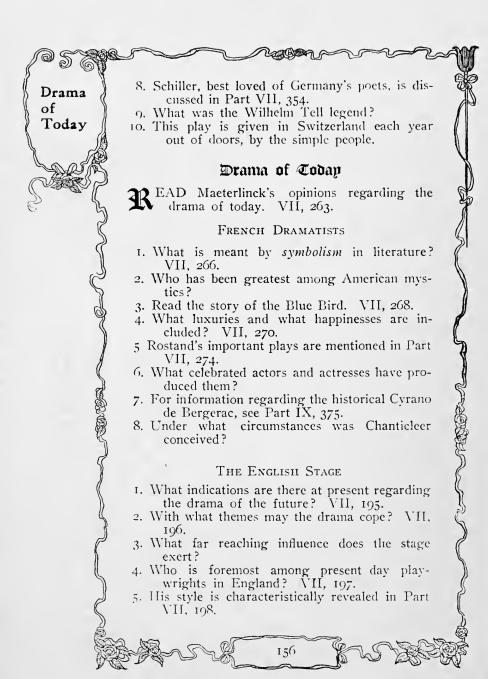
10. Before copyrights, what was the attitude of a manager toward the plays in his possession? VII, 73.

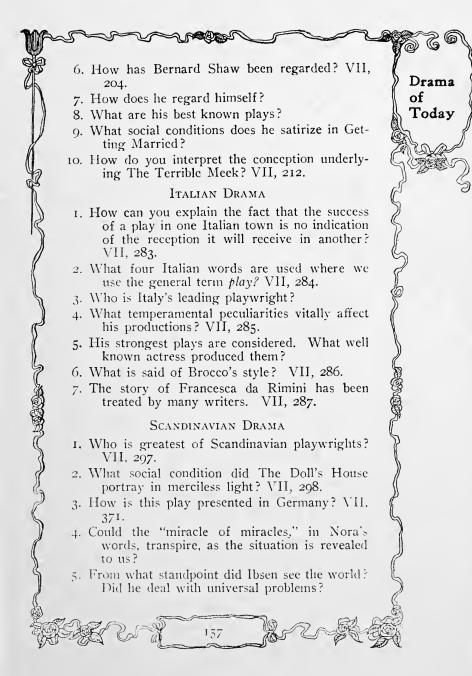
11, /3.

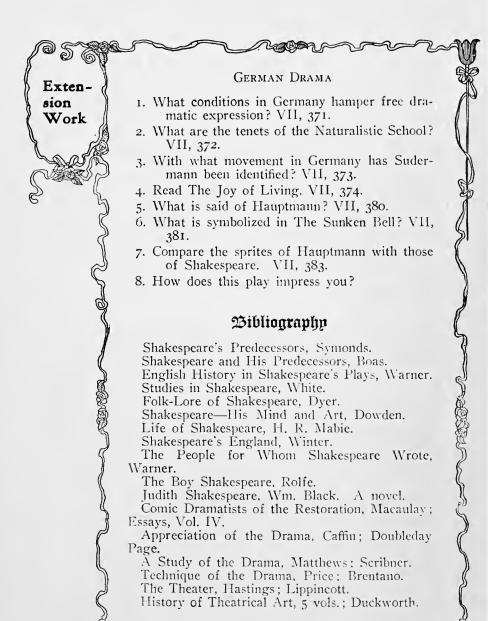


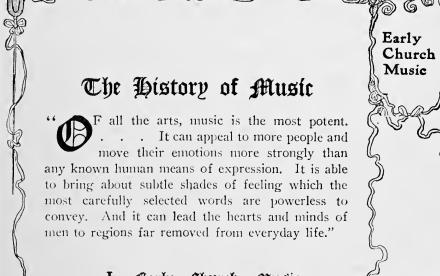






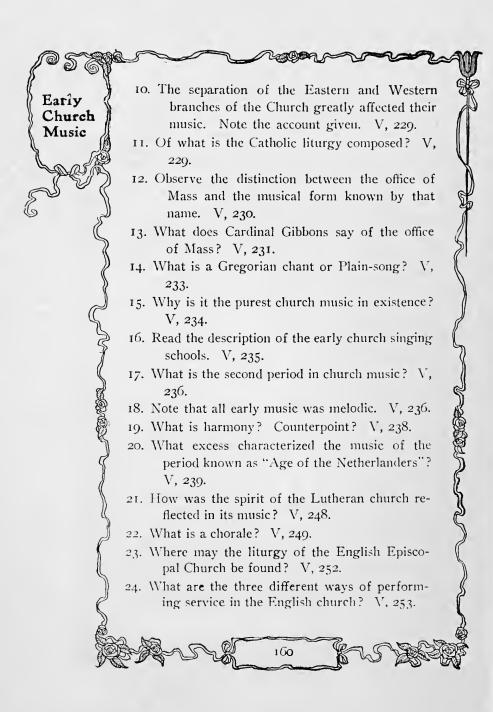






I. Early Church Music

- HY has music developed more slowly than the other arts? V, 225.
- 2. What is the probable origin of music? V, 225.
- 3. Was the music of the Hebrews highly developed? V, 225.
- 4. To what nation can we trace our scale system of today? V, 226.
- 5. How may Greek music be characterized? V, 226.
- 6. Why is it correct to call music a Christian art? V, 226.
- 7. Why was a new form needed to express the religious feelings of the Christians? V, 227.
- 8. What place did musical instruments hold in their worship? V, 229.
- 9. What is meant by a liturgical hymn? V. 229.



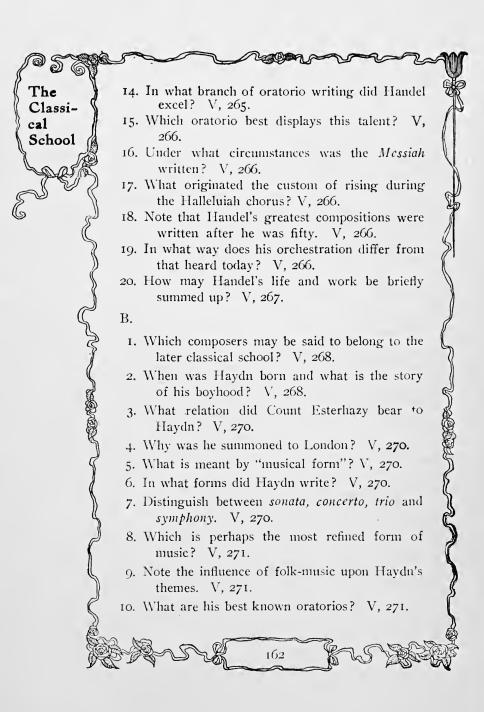
II. The Classical School of Music

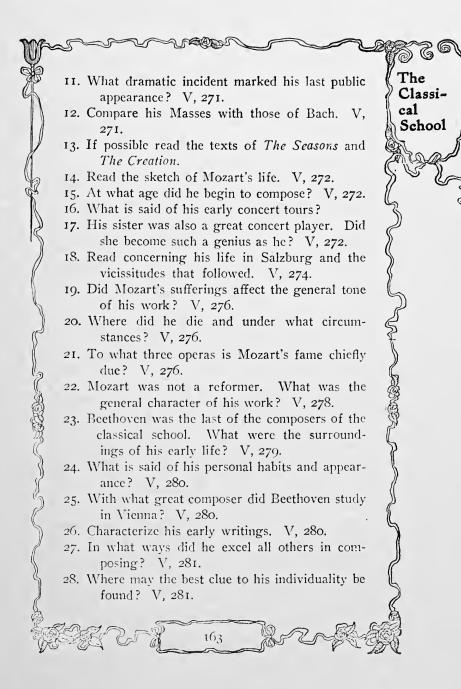
- A.

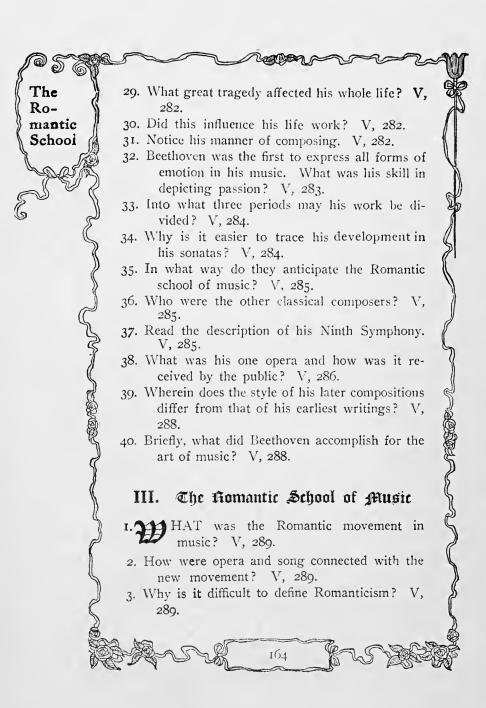
 1. SECURE several biographies of Bach and read them carefully. You cannot understand the purpose and style of this great composer without a clear knowledge of his life history.
- What is a cantata? Read the account of the origin and development of Passion music. V, 260.
- 3. Which is the most perfect of Bach's Passions? V, 261.
- 4. Bach was the greatest organ composer the world has ever produced. What was the general style of his organ works? V, 257.
- 5. How does he rank as a composer? V, 261.
- 6. Compare the life of Handel with that of his contemporary, Bach. V, 261.
- 7. What was Handel's success as an opera writer and manager? V, 263.
- 8. What incident led to his coming into disfavor with George I? V, 264.
- 9. Read the reference to the English masque. V, 265.
- 10. Why did Handel make so many enemies when directing the Opera? V, 264.
- 11. What forced him into bankruptcy? V, 264.
- 12. Define an *oratorio*. Note that it is not church music. V, 265.
- Strictly speaking, what is church music? V, 265.

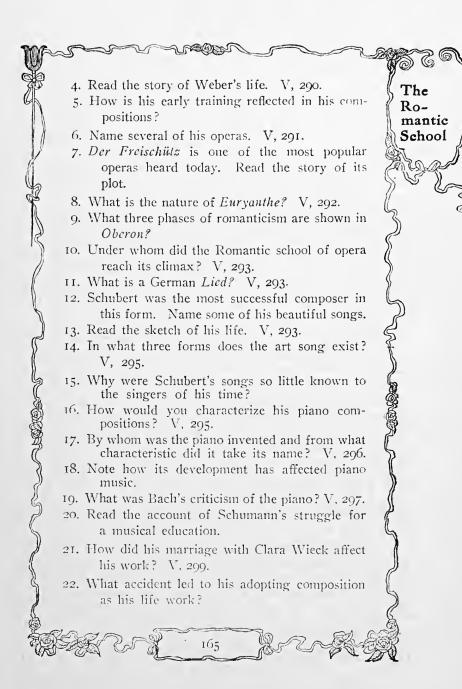
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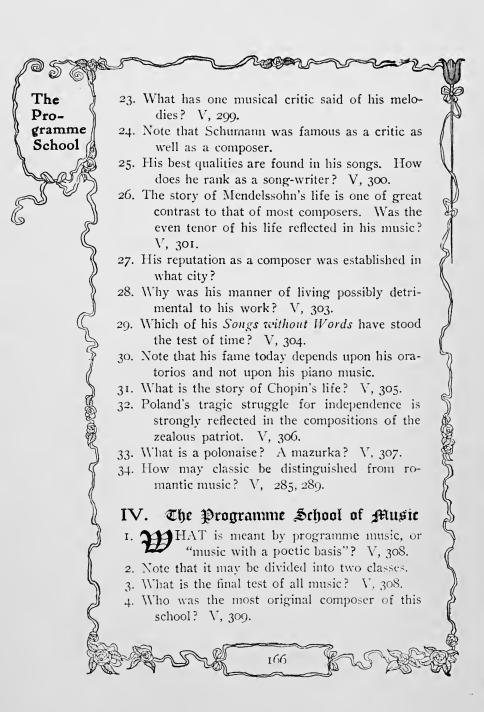
The Classical School

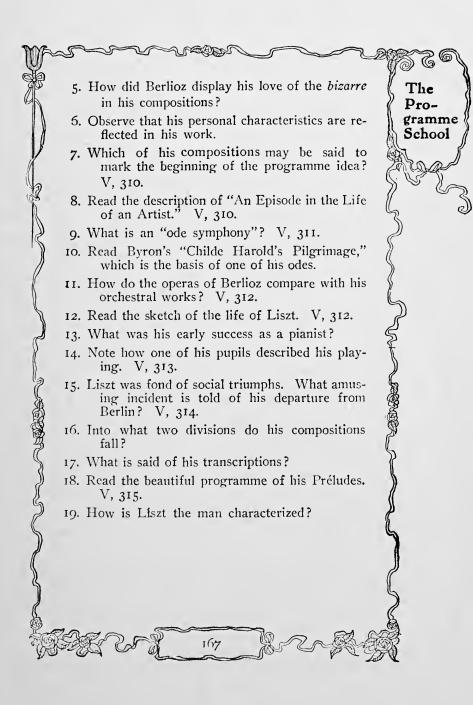


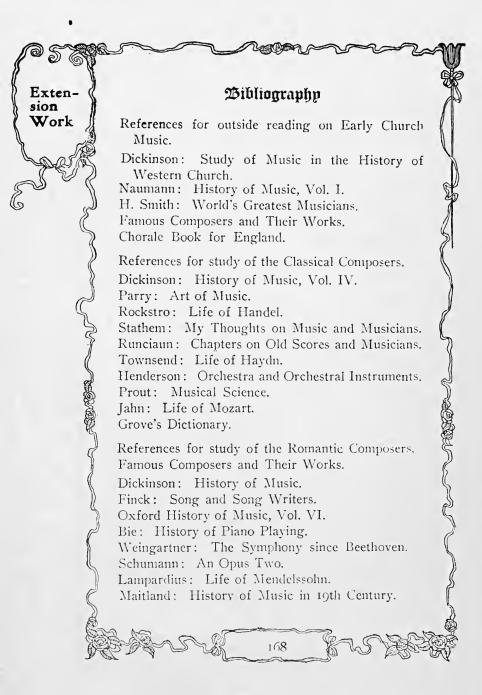


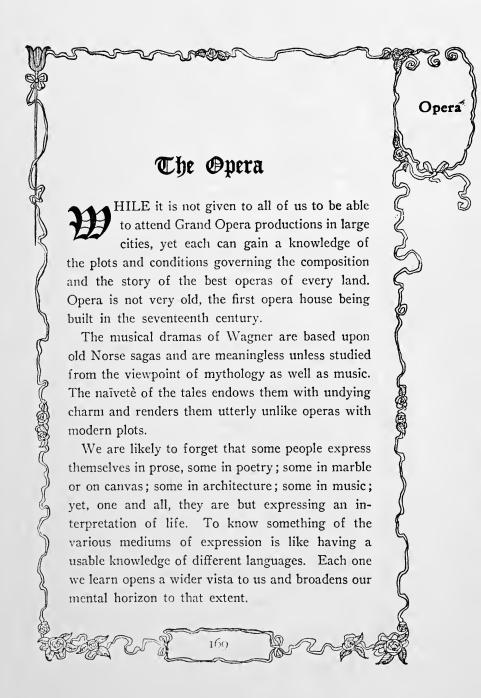


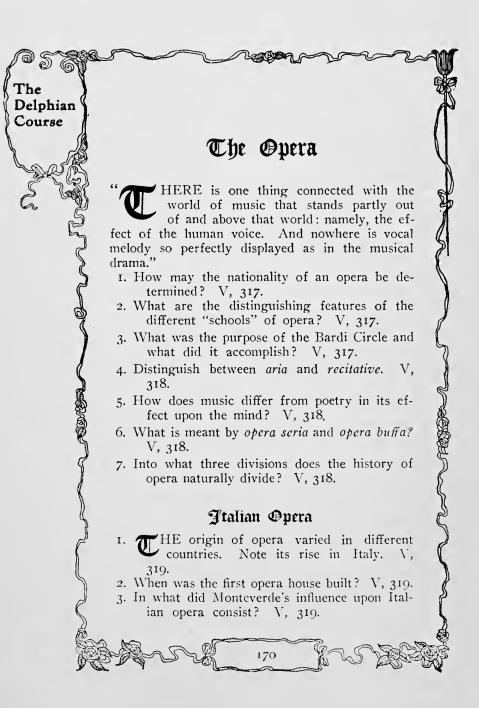


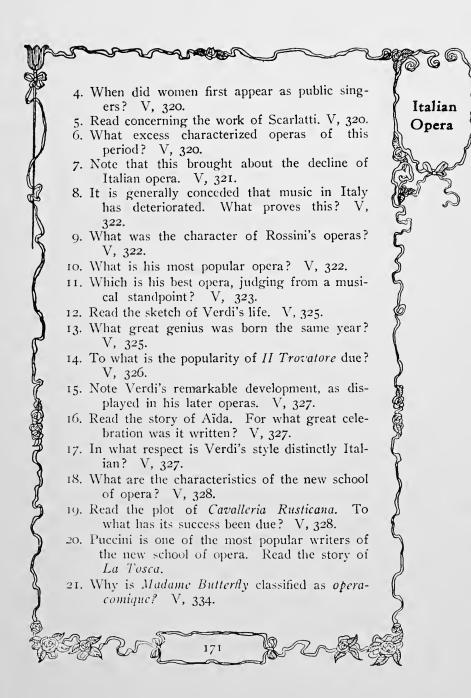


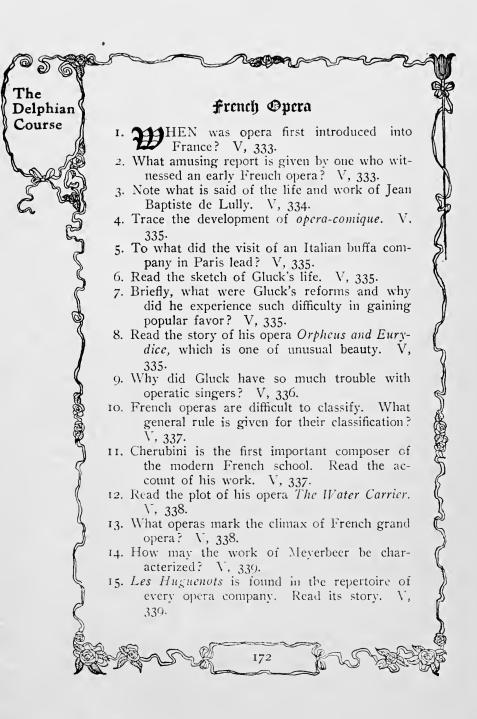


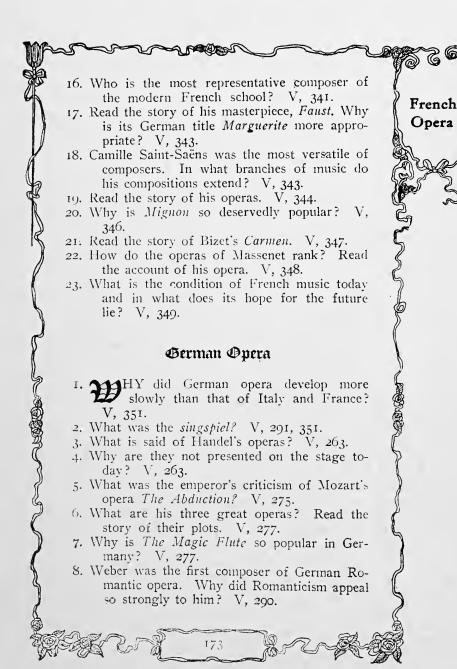


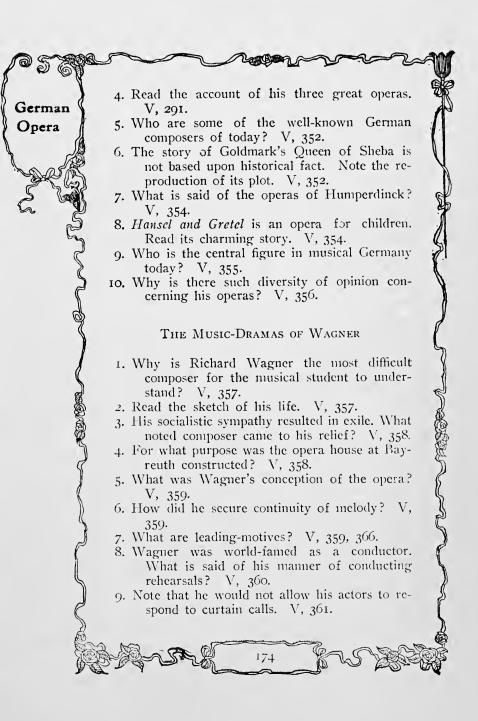


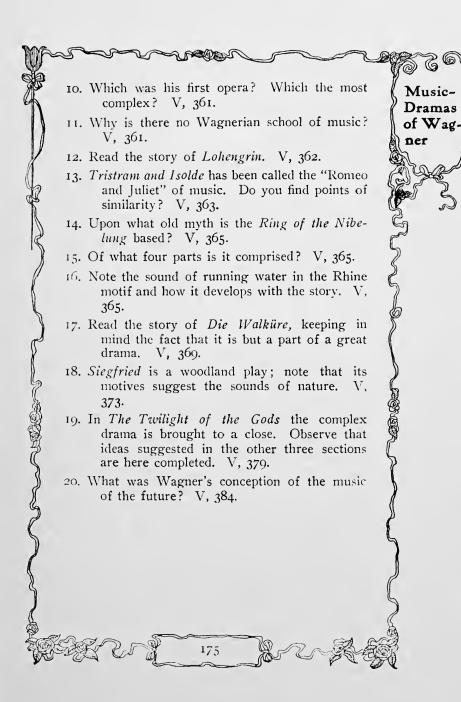


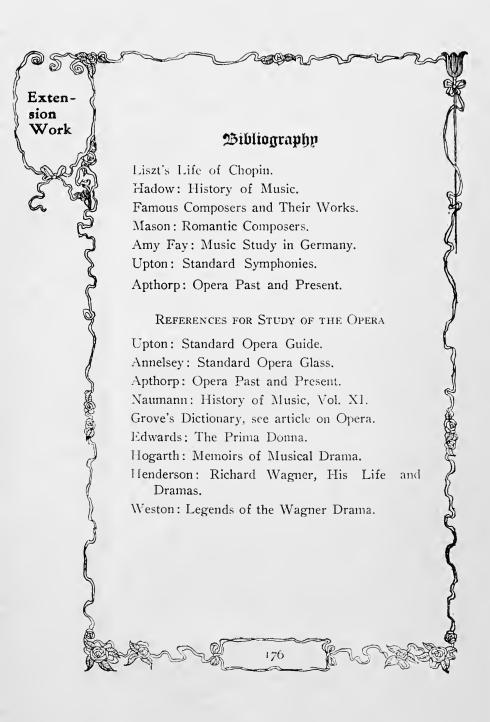


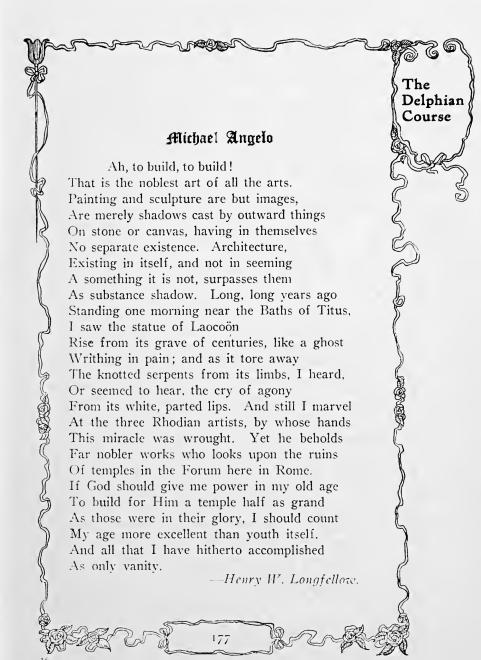


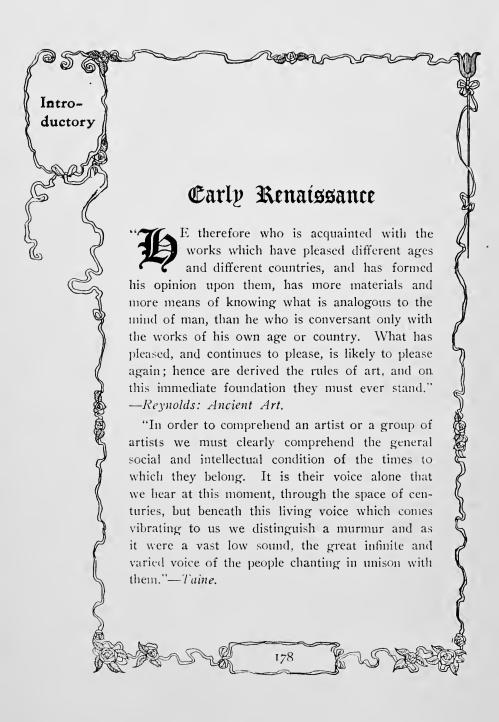


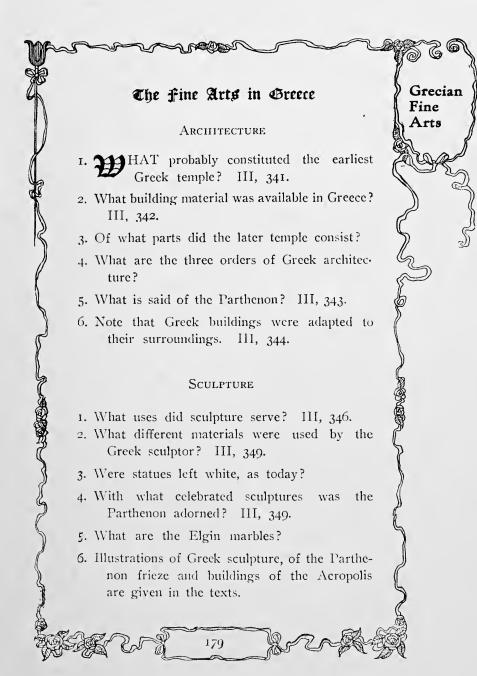


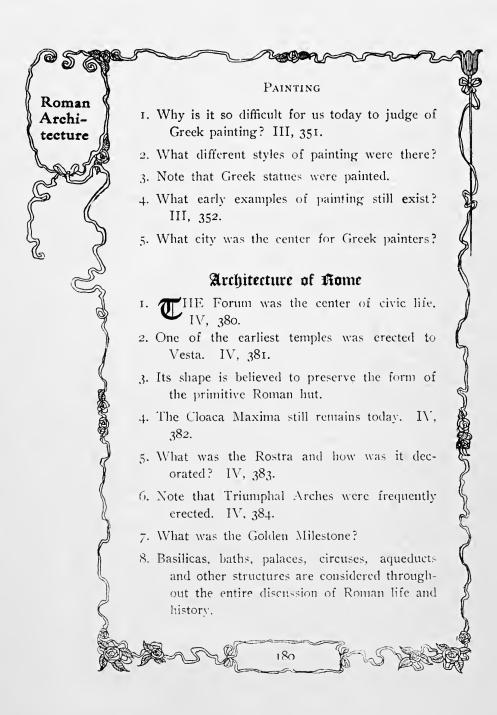


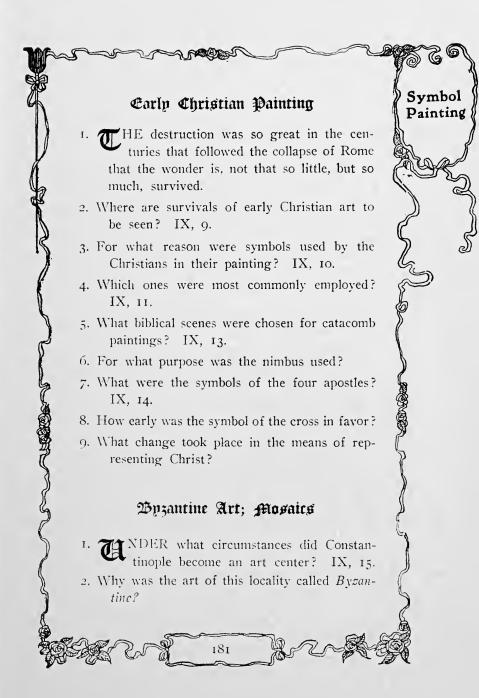


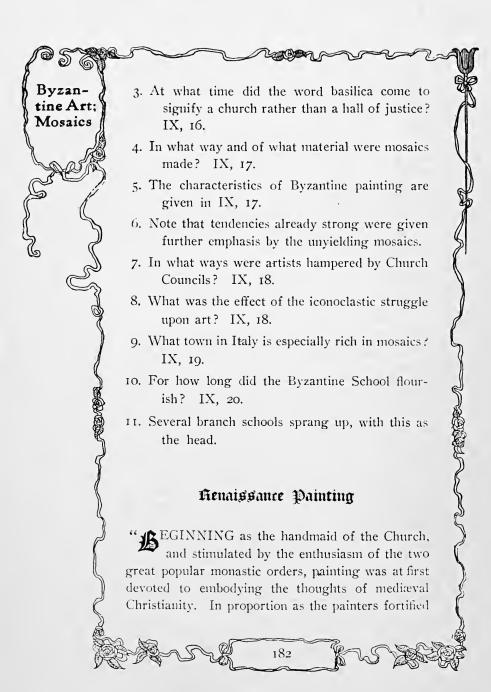












themselves by study of the natural world, their art became more secular. About the year 1440 this process of secularization was hastened by the influence of the classical revival, renewing an interest in the past life of humanity, and stirring a zeal for science.

Early

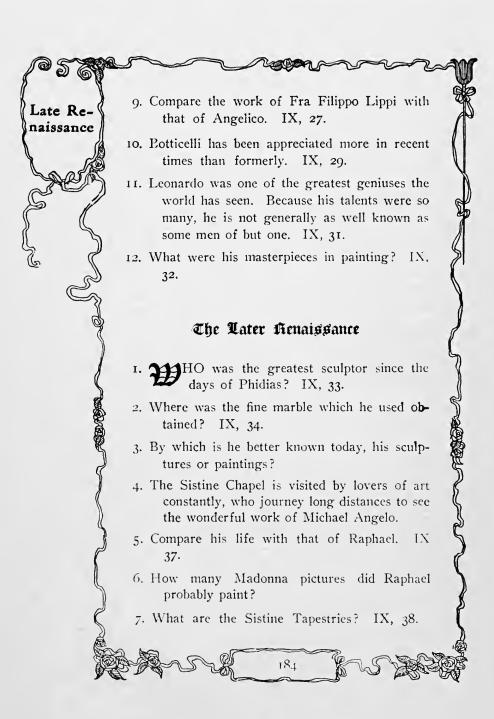
Italian

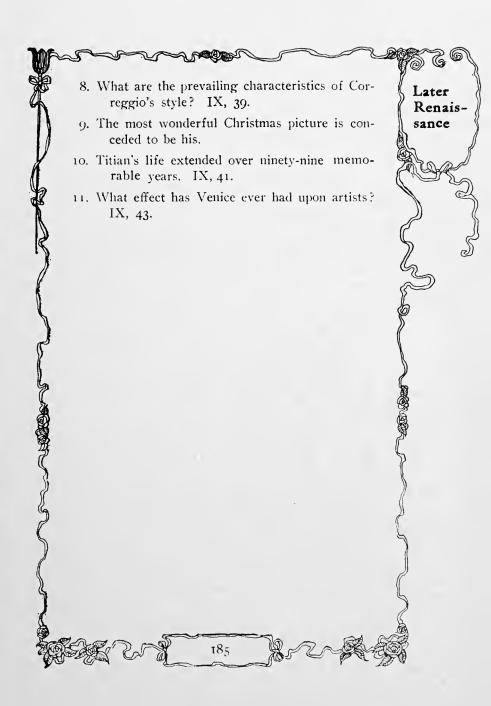
Painters

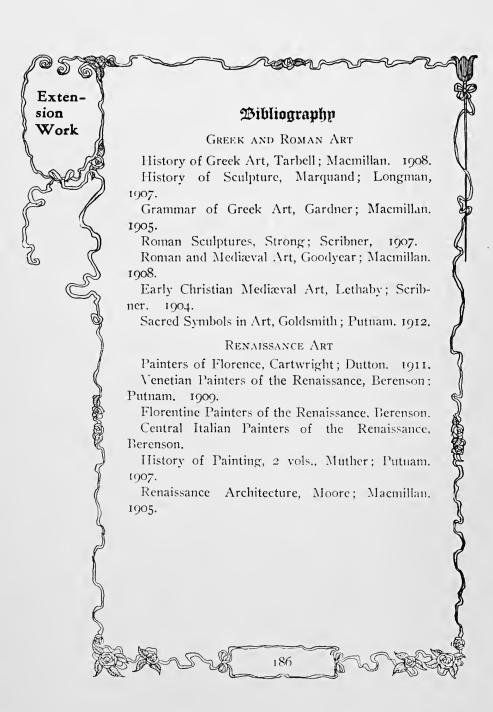
"We may still recall the story of Cimabue's picture, visited by Charles of Anjou and borne in triumph through the streets of S. Maria Novella; for this was the birthday festival of nothing less than what the world now values as Italian painting. In this public act of joy the people of Florence recognized and paid enthusiastic honor to the art arisen among them from the dead."—Symonds.

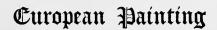
Carly Italian Painters

- ORE and more Giotto is coming to be regarded as the first of the new school—Cimabue, the last of the old. IX, 22.
- 2. Where may Giotto's work be seen today?
- 3. Who were the Giottoesques? IX, 24.
- 4. What is a campanile?
- 5. The one built by Giotto is still the pride of Florence.
- 6. What is said of the painting of Fra Angelico?
- 7. Could a student today gain help from it?
- 8. What message did Masaccio give the world? IX, 26.







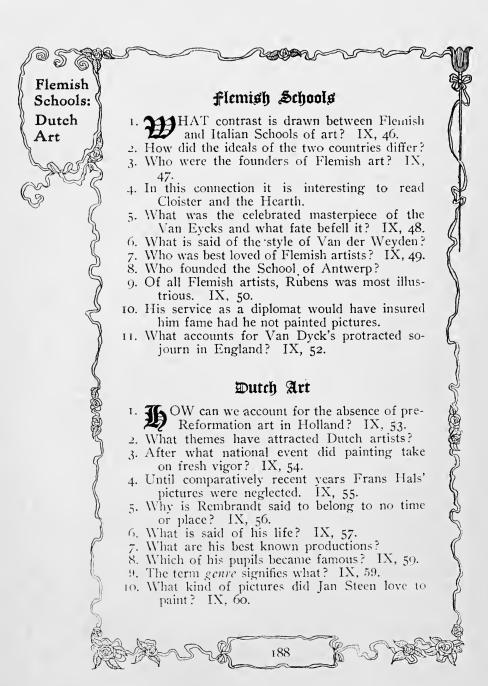


Introductory

PICTURE may be generally defined as a representation on canvas, or on some other material, by the use of color and form, of the vision that forms itself in the mind of the artist when he looks on the landscape, or on the people and the scene which he is painting, or when he afterwards recalls it in his memory. This vision in the pictures painted by great artists changes as it passes through their imagination, and is affected, more or less materially, by their personality. is obvious that there must be an accurate resemblance, as nature furnishes the symbols used by the artist for the expression of his ideas, and these must be painted in such a manner as to be readily understood, and the technical skill necessary to produce adequately the effect desired is also an essential part of the artist's equipment. But it is the vision, which may be realistic or imaginative, according to his individual temperament, that is always painted; not the thing as it is in itself, but as it appears to the receptive mind of the artist.

"The same scene might be painted by Ruysdael and Hobbema, by Constable and Turner, by Daubigny and Rousseau, and each picture would take on the spirit of the individual artist, and give the observer very different ideas of identical views. For if it is not the actual scene before him that is painted, but his idea of it, it is evident that the personality of the artist counts for a very great deal in pictures; and so it is the subjective view of art

that is the all-important one."



Dutch Landscape Painters

"I ANDSCAPE art cannot imitate nature. If it tries to do this it must fail, and give but a weak reflection of nature's inimitable pictures. But it can give, and it does give, in a very direct and sympathetic way, the effect produced on the artist by nature. It is the means the artist has of revealing the feelings that possess him in the presence of nature."

 Van Goyen was one of the earliest landscape painters. IX, 61.

2. Which of the Dutch landscape painters was greatest? IX, 62.

3. What is said of Hobbema?

4. The sea views of the Van der Veldes are general favorites.

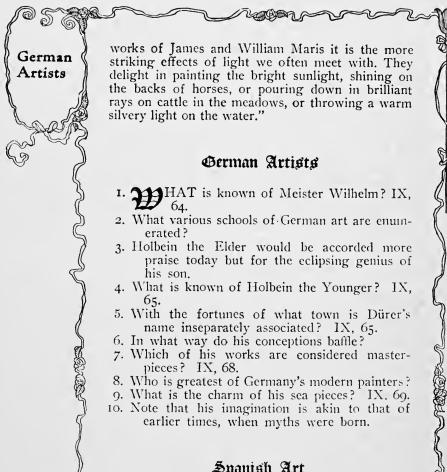
5. Where did the modern painter Israels find his true place? IX, 63.

6. How are Mauve's pictures regarded?

"These artists of Holland are painters of nature, and the peasants, the canals and boats, are incidents only. And we see by the broad way in which they are treated how careful the artists were not to allow them to interfere in any way with the greater object they had of painting the scene as a whole.

"Each has his own way of treating the effects of light and atmosphere. Mauve usually sees the light diffused, and softly refracted here and there by figure or tree, and by his treatment of it, as it brightens the sky and floods his landscapes of silvery grey or autumn yellow browns, he gains a very beautiful atmospheric effect. And it is just because he is not trying to paint portraits of sheep and cattle, but wants to show the effect of a lovely spring or fall day, with the animals as they appeared to him very truly an intimate and integral part of the scene, that he is one of the greatest painters of sheep and cattle the world has known. In the

Dutch Landscape Artists

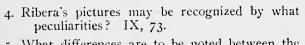


Spanish Art

HY was the development of art retarded in Spain? IX, 70.

2. What characteristics at once distinguish it from that of other countries? IX, 71.

3. What schools of painting grew up in Spain? IX, 72.

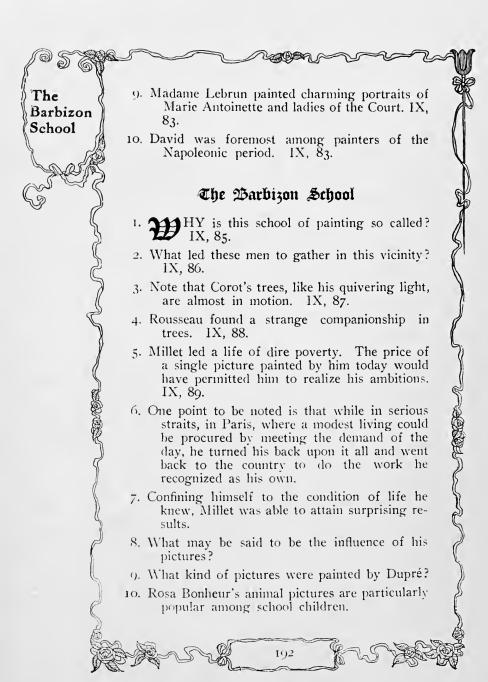


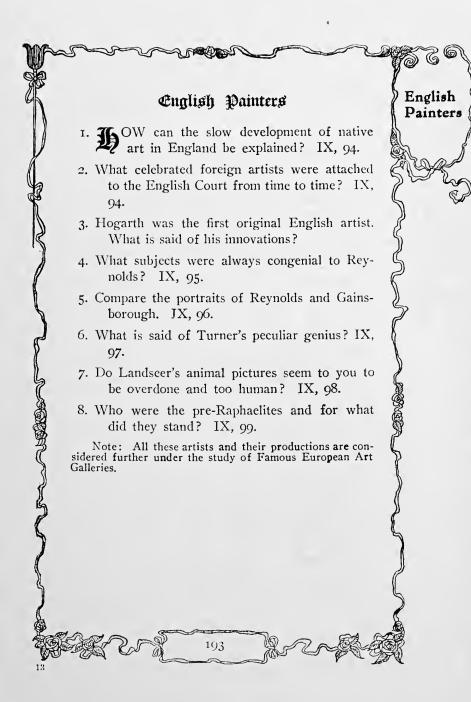
- 5. What differences are to be noted between the work done by El Greco in Italy and in Spain?
- 6. Who was greatest of Spanish painters?
- Compare the course of his life with that of Murillo. IX, 74.
- 8. In what respects did the Church hamper the free expression of art? IX, 76.
- 9. Has Murillo been overrated?
- 10. What is said of the art of Goya? IX, 77.

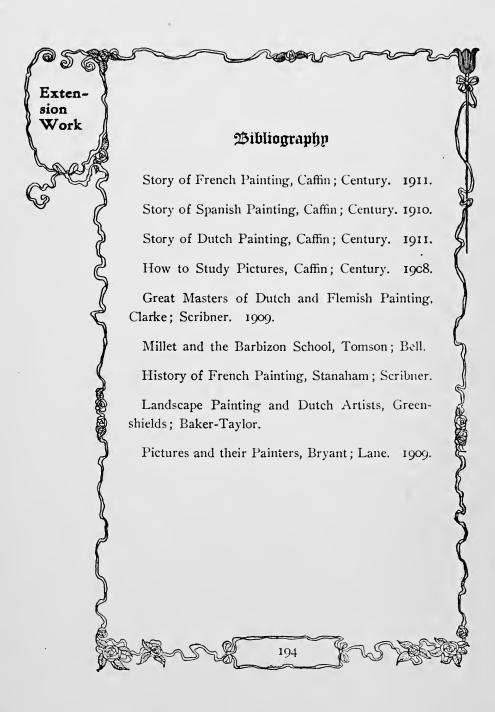
Painting in France

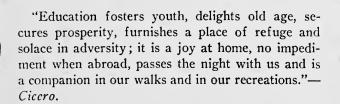
- OTE that a school of art grew up at Fontainebleau under the patronage of Francis
- 2. Under what circumstances did Leonardo da Vinci come to the French Court? IX, 79.
- Who were famous among French primitives? IX, 8o.
- Poussin and Claude Lorrain painted classical landscapes. Poussin spent much of his life in Italy. IX, 81.
- 5. Claude's landscapes excited the jealousy of Turner one hundred years later. 1X, 81
- 6. What spirit permeated the art of Louis XIV?
- Watteau caught the fleeting expression of court life during the reign of Louis XV. IX, 82.
- 8. Today general favor would probably revert to the pictures of Chardin, one of his contemporaries. Why? IX, 82.

Spanish and French Painting









Quota-

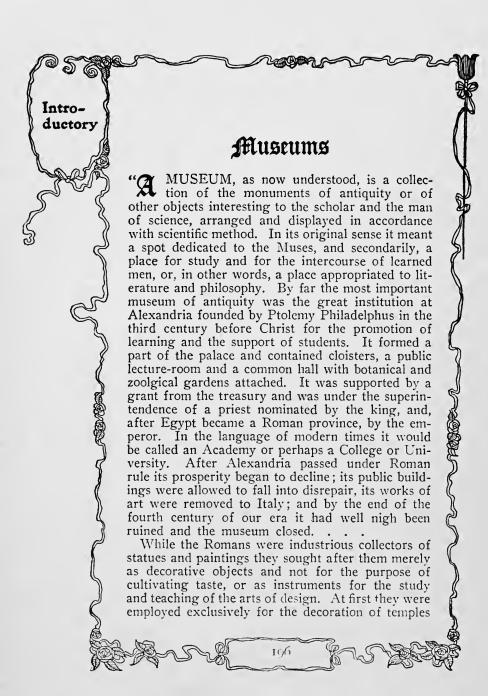
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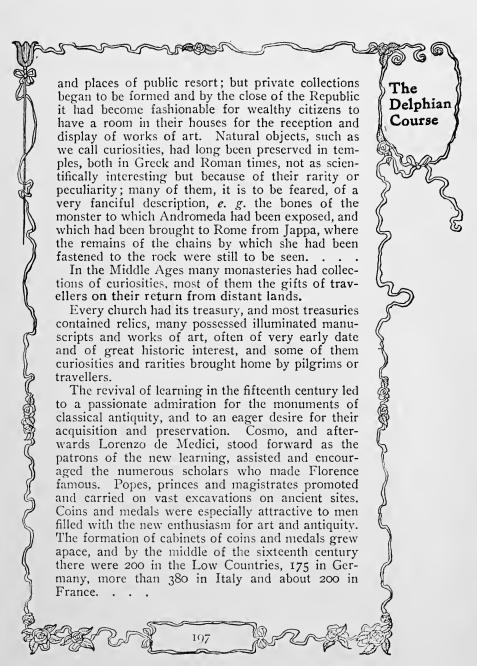
Lost wealth may be restored by industry, the wreck of health regained by temperance, forgotten knowledge restored by study, alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness—even forfeited reputation won by penitence and virtue. But who ever looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time?—

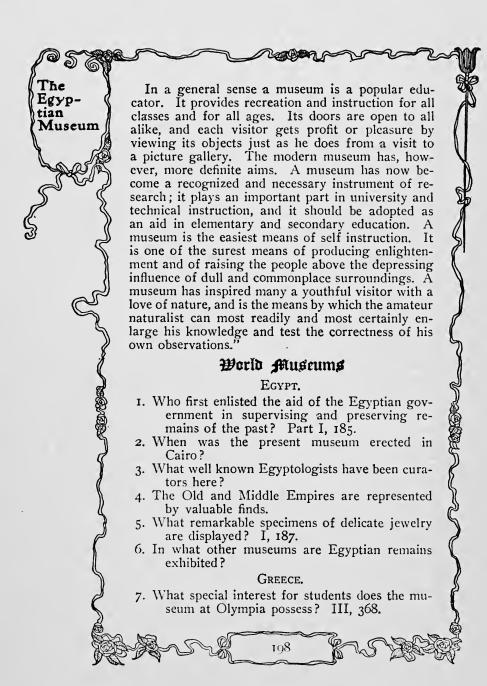
Mrs. Sigourney.

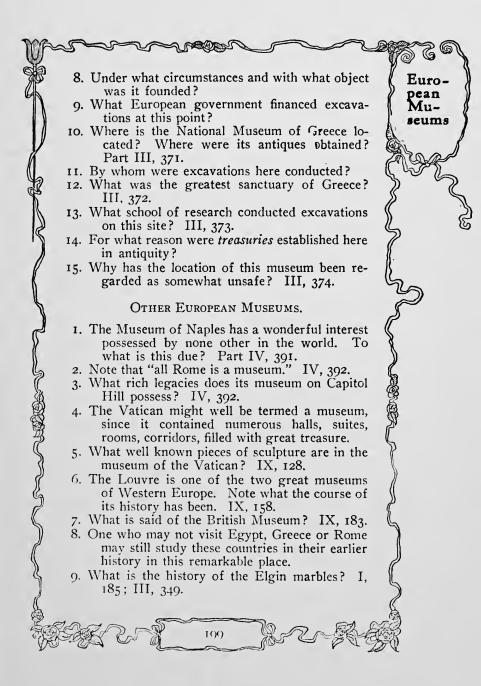
The men who have achieved success are the men who have worked, read, thought more than was absolutely necessary, who have not been content with knowledge sufficient for the present need, but who have sought additional knowledge and stored it away for the emergency reserve. It is the superfluous labor that equips a man for everything that counts most in life.—Cushman K. Davis.

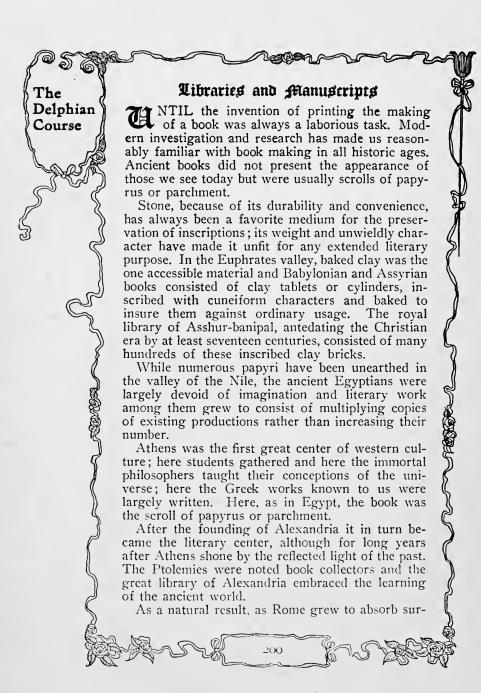
From the home, which lies at the foundation of our public institutions, the governments draw their virtue and integrity. The education that comes from the home touches all our lives and stays with us as long as we live.—Wm. McKinley.

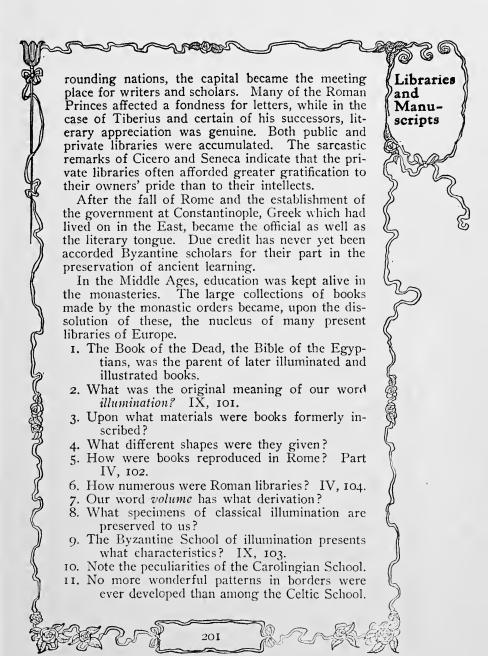


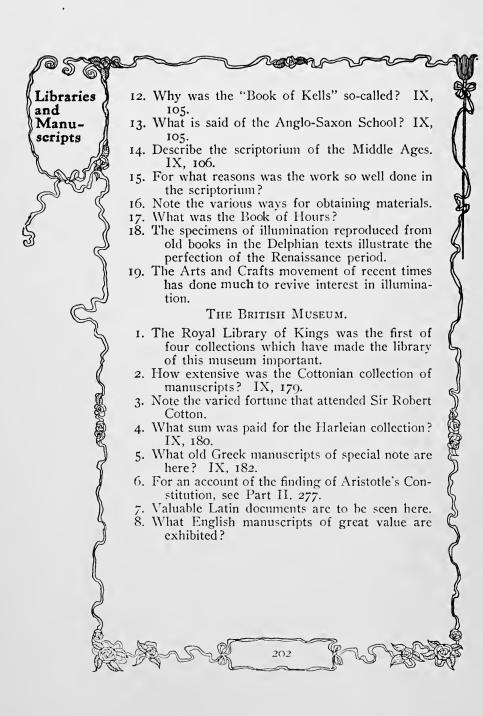


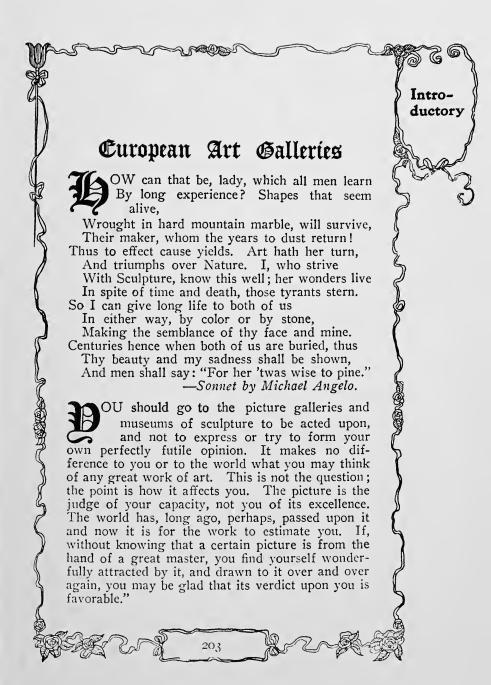


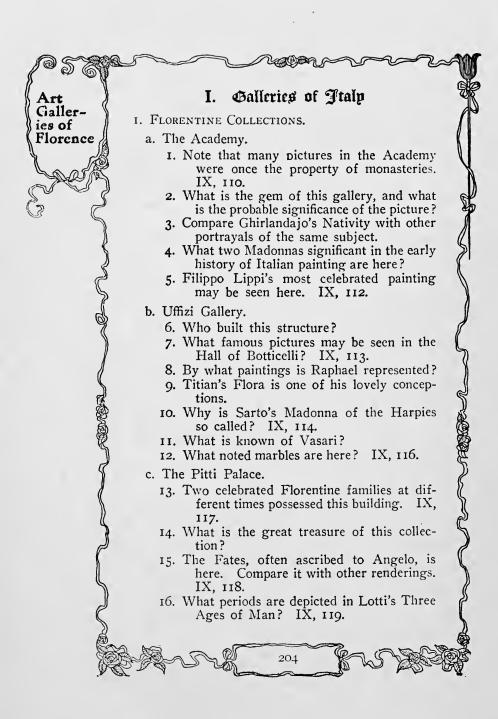


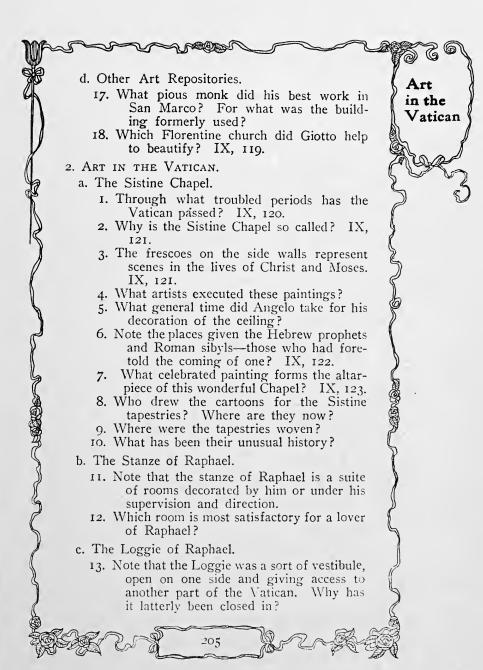


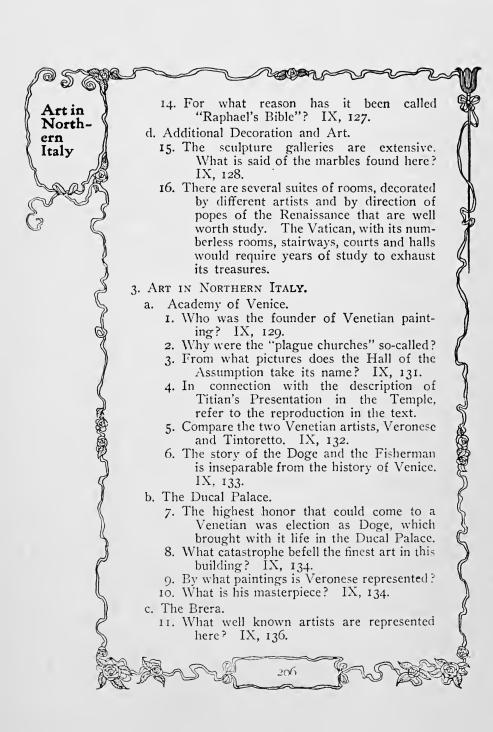


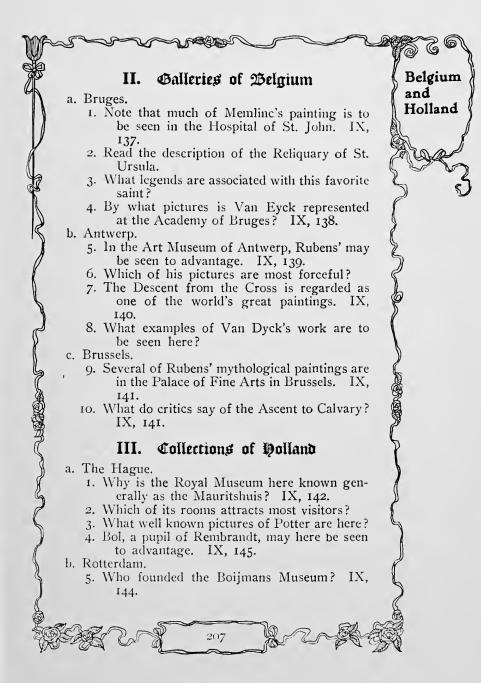


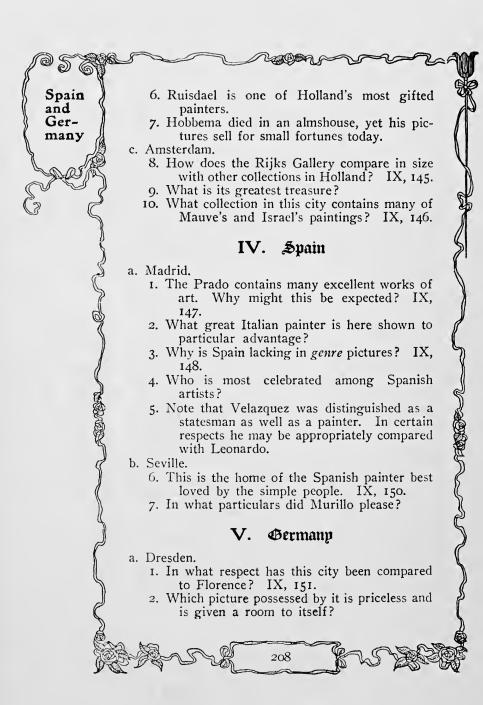


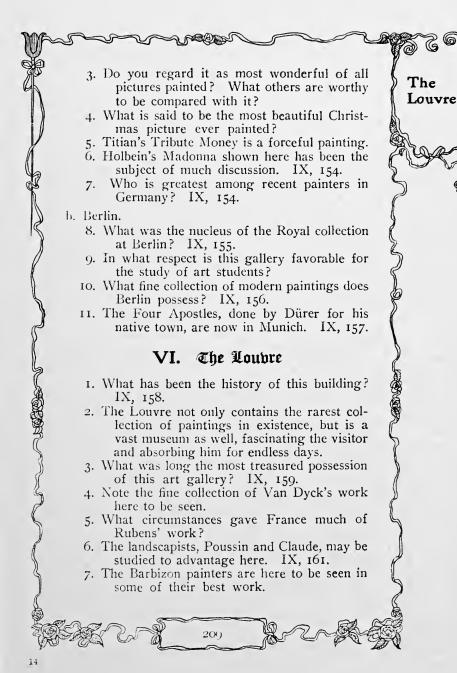


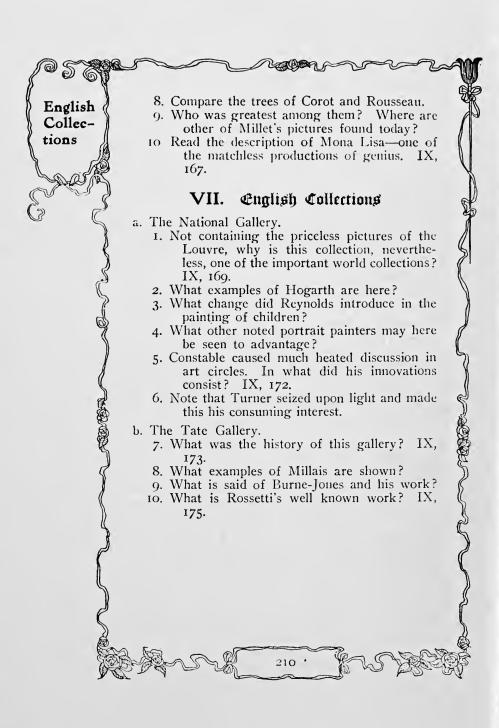


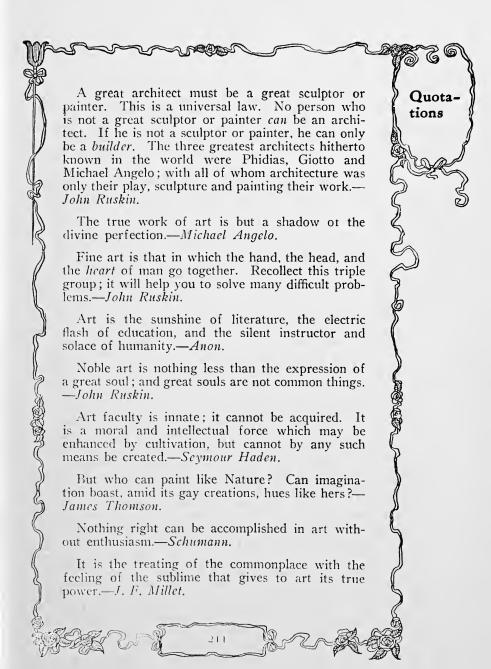














ness and began to hew homes for themselves and their children in primeval forests, Americans have been principally occupied with the getting of a living. Some among them have become so impassioned with the love of gain that long after the living had been provided they have continued to pile up metal for itself alone. Nevertheless, the vast majority have found the pursuit of a livelihood sufficient for their energies. A new continent with resources yet undreamed has supplied many varieties of work, and the fascination of binding it with iron rails, constructing tunnels, spanning chasms and eliminating distance, of bidding the desert to blossom as a fruitful valley, of creating cities and supplying these with every comfort of the age, has so far satisfied and satiated the ambitions of a young nation.

Art was long regarded as superficial, wholly outside the consideration of the man of affairs. It is still largely viewed as the portion of a leisure and moneyed class. Yet this American view is not shared generally by people of other lands. In older countries of Europe the simplest laborer feels a personal pride in the gifted of his vicinity and country. In Germany the great musical composers are spoken of familiarly by all and beautiful statues and paintings are pointed out by children with pride. Such beauty as the past has bestowed is cherished and the new arrival to our shores sadly misses works of art known from infancy. A Greek fruit

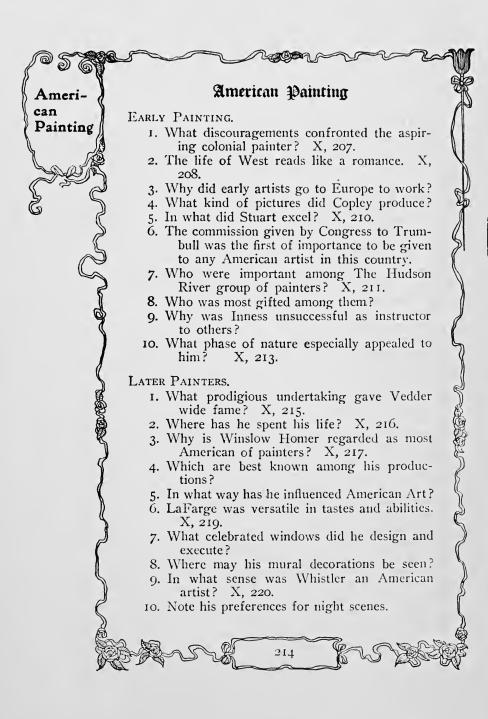
vender expressed surprise at questions asked him by a resident of Hull House upon one occasion, when suitable Greek actors for an amateur production of Antigone were being sought. He had not known that people in America were interested in Greece. "Why," he exclaimed, "I grew up within sight of the Acropolis, yet during the ten years I have lived in Chicago, no one has ever asked me about my home in Athens!" Many an Italian, working with pick and shovel in a street gang, could tell of some secret for delicate mosaic or other ornamental and decorative design that has been handed down in his family for generations, and the statuary and painting of his native town he has known since childhood. The beginnings of art have been made in America.

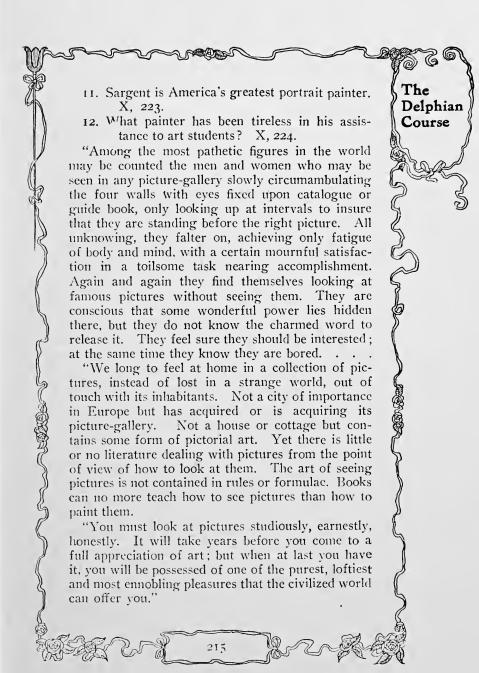
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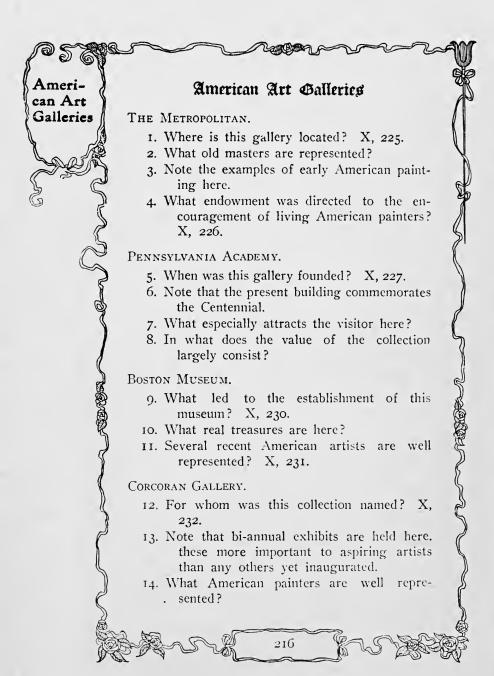
Delphian

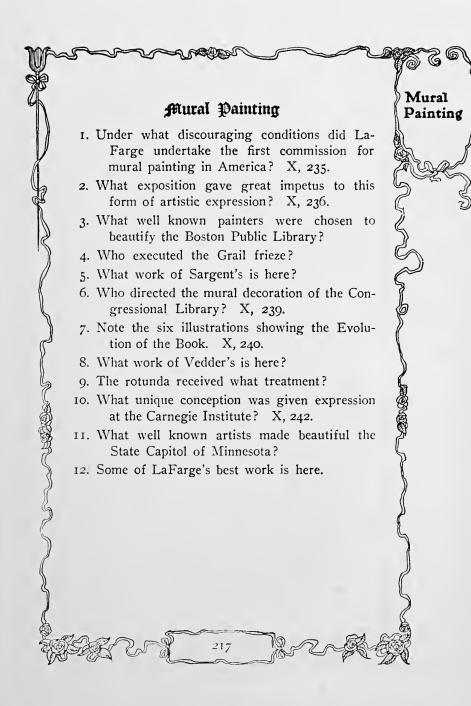
Course

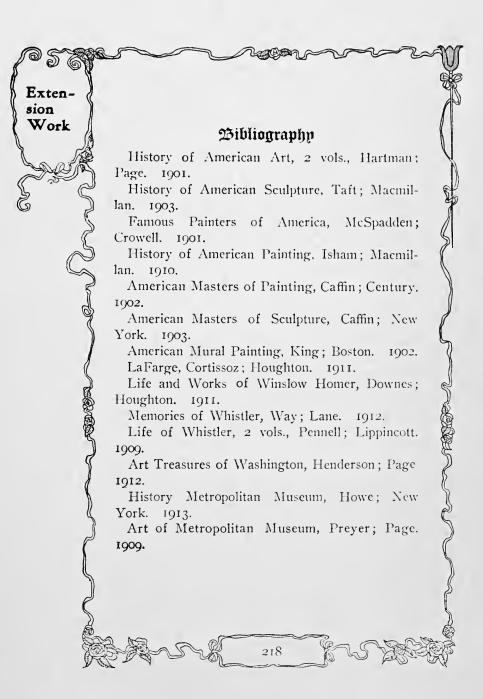
It was the recollection of bare church walls in New England that led LaFarge to enter upon a laborious study of mural painting and stained glass windows and to make the first successful attempts in these fields in this country. It is no longer imperative that an artist make his home abroad. A few of our gifted painters have remained characteristically American. However, a time is coming when harmony and beauty will be accorded deeper importance, when strangers will not comment upon our unfinished cities with public buildings erected as if each were to stand alone and residences constructed without regard to surrounding structures and the general appearance of the neighborhood. Not always will the average household interior display a motley array of articles each accumulated regardless of the rest. In the Greek home the appointments were simple but each water jug and jar was in itself an ornament. A sense of harmony pervaded the house and this was accentuated by the beauty of the city's citadel. Small wonder that he imbibed a love of beauty with his earliest breath and became an ardent worshipper of beauty.

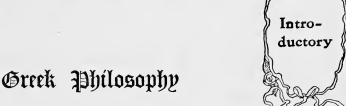












HILOSOPHY, according to its definition, is the love of wisdom, and may be said to be in general the mind's search for truth or unity. Tradition assigns the first employment of the word to Pythagoras. With him it meant the pursuit of knowledge, but in so far as the nature of the knowledge which the philosopher seeks is not specified, the name is vague. Socrates represented by the word the modesty of the truthseeker in contrast to the arrogant pretensions of the Sophists. Plato distinguished philosophers as those who are able to grasp the eternal and immutable. The Greek thinkers in general asked what is the permanent reality which underlies the diversity and change of the visible world around us. If we turn again to modern times we find philosophy variously defined. Hegel calls it 'the thinking consideration of things.' Philosophy, he says, defines all else, but cannot itself be defined. The philosopher aims at unity in his conception of the universe, and seeks to discover the reality which underlies the assumptions of the common mind, and to bring into one consistent whole the multiplicity of the phenomena perceived by the senses.

"The question as to the utility of philosophy is a vain one. It is a necessary exercise of the human mind. That which distinguishes man from the lower animals is his power to think. But thought, just because it is thought, cannot rest. It is ever going out of itself to find its object, and it claims all that is as its theme. 'Wonder,' says Aristotle, 'is the parent of philosophy.' Surrounded



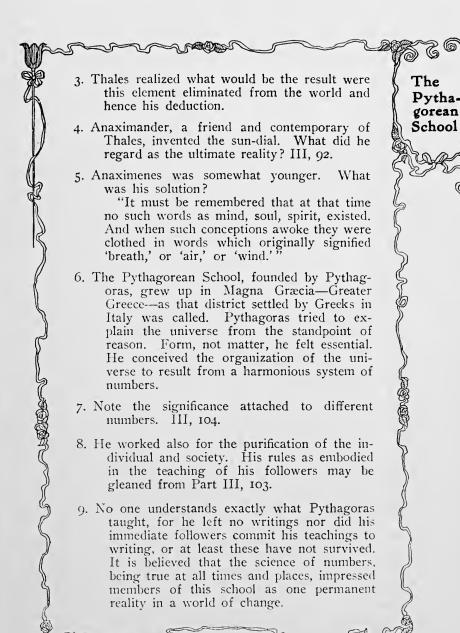
by the universe in its varying manifestations, confronted by life and its ever-changing forms, man is moved with a feeling of mystery and awe, and he asks the 'why,' the 'wherefore' and the 'whither' of things. The world of being is a riddle to him. The attempt to answer the ever-haunting question—'What am I?' 'What is this world of which I form a part?' and the desire to know things in their reality and unity—that is philosophy.

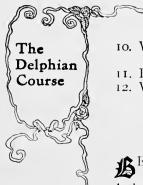
"Just because the asking of these questions is itself philosophy, there can be no final philosophy. The mind can never call a halt and say, 'the riddle of being is solved.' Philosophy advances with life and must exist as long as life. In one sense, every thinker must begin anew, but in another, it is also true that the ages are linked together and each generation builds on its predecessor."—Alexander.

About the sixth century before Christ, the early myths ceased to satisfy the most alert minds among the Greeks and a school of philosophy grew up among the cities of Asia Minor where conditions were more conducive to culture than in Greece proper. It was founded by Thales, who foretold an eclipse and henceforward was regarded as a wise man.

He and his followers conceived the idea that there must be some one substance from which every visible thing emanated and to which it would ultimately return—an ultimate or permanent reality. What this particular element might be absorbed philosophers until the middle of the fourth century before Christ.

- 1. What was Thales' answer to this question? III, 92.
- 2. There were many reasons why this element should impress an early Greek, being as it was essential to industrial as well as physical life.





10. What did Empedocles substitute for one worldelement? III, 93.

11. Read from his poem On Nature, Part III, 102.

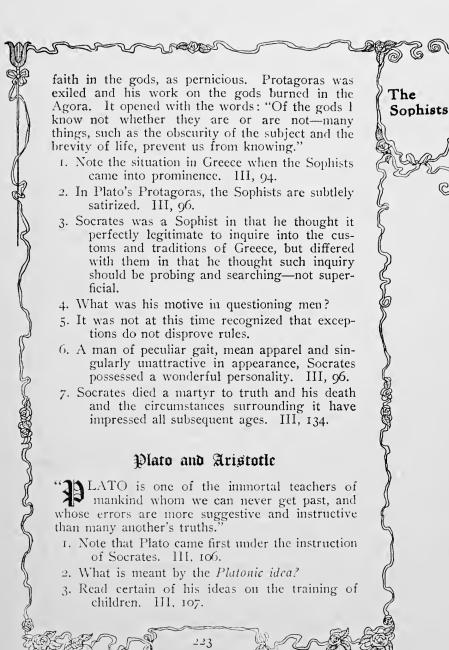
12. What was the atom theory of Anaxagoras? III, 93.

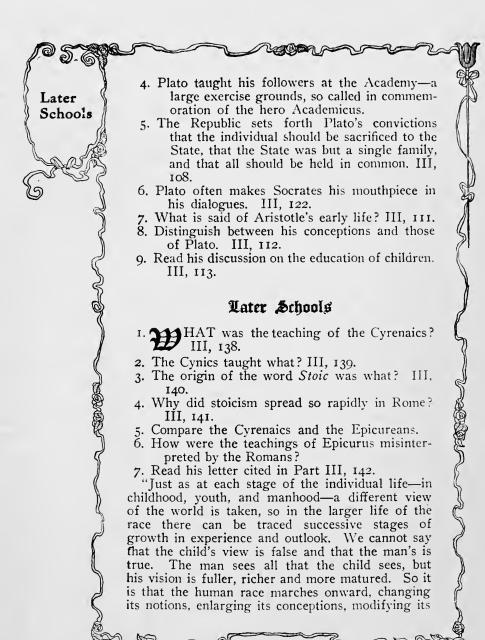
The Sophists

ETWEEN the years 450 B. C. and 400 B. C., Greece experienced wide expansion. New duties of government forced people to see the practical value of education. They turned to philosophers for solutions to problems that arose and as a result, philosophers of every description flocked to Athens to instruct the people in their various theories. Heretofore, philosophers had pursued wisdom for itself alone. Now they began to meet a demand and to charge fees for their teaching. Oratory being essential to the successful career of one in politics, they taught eloquence, and frequently made truth subservient to fine rhetorical effects.

Protagoras, their founder, taught that man was the measure of the universe, meaning that there are no absolute standards but that truth and goodness and beauty are relative terms. This became corrupted to signify that personal advantage was the true criterion; that whatever appeared to be right was so, and that whatever ministered to one's personal advantage was right and good. Extremists even carried it to the length of exhorting each to obey his impulses.

We should distinguish between the original teaching of the Sophists and the extreme and reprehensible lengths to which these teachings were pushed. In the beginning, a Sophist was a seeker of wisdom; they came to be thought of as those who can outwit you by craft and cunning of logic. By the majority of the people they were looked upon with suspicion, and in so far as they lessened



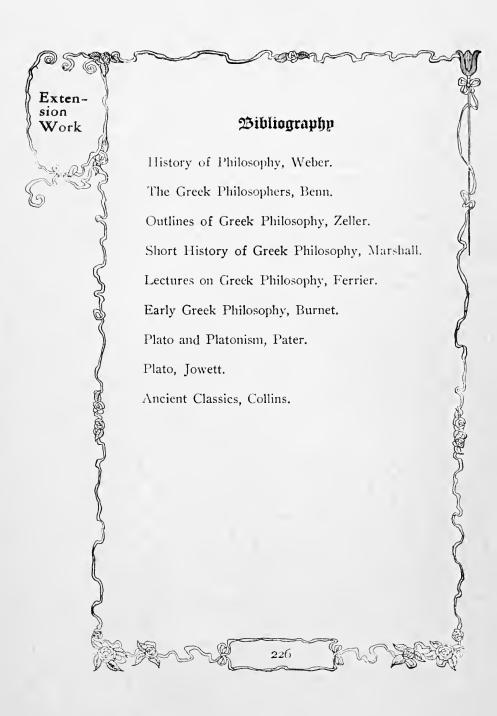


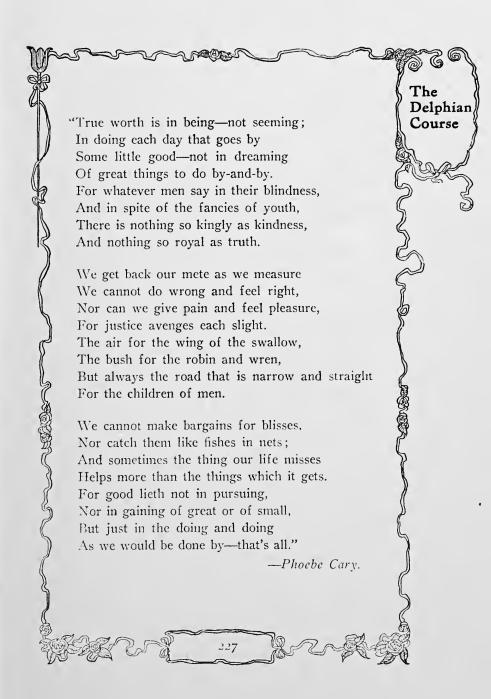
ideals, and replacing its earlier partial opinions with clearer and more adequate convictions. . . .

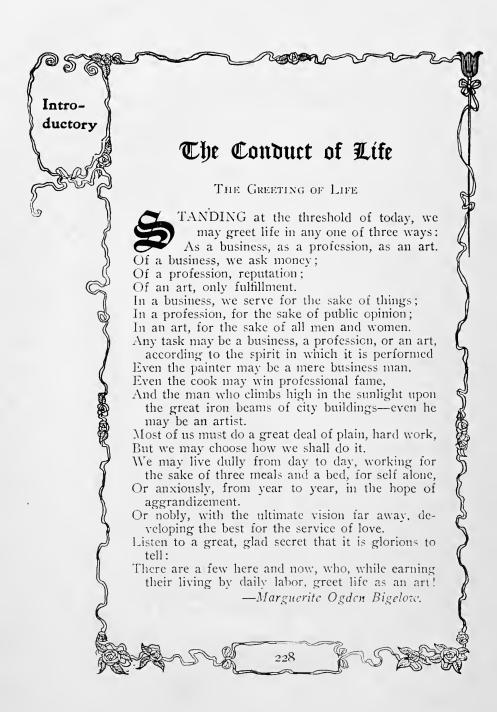
"The objection has sometimes been raised to the study of philosophy that it leads to no practical results. It is but a collection of individual theories which afford no certainty of truth. One philosophy refutes another, and we are no nearer the truth after thousands of years than we were at the beginning. Let us withdraw ourselves, it is said, from all such sophistries, and betake ourselves to the guidance of our own common sense. But what is this common sense of which the ordinary man vaunts himself? It is in reality a number of vague assumptions borrowed unconsciously from old exploded theories—assertions, opinions, beliefs, accumulated, no one knows how, and accepted as settled judgments. We do not escape philosophy by refusing to think. Some kind of theory of life is implied in the word, 'soul,' 'duty,' 'freedom,' 'power,' 'God,' which the unreflecting mind is daily using. In employing those terms we are implying, though we do not know it, a system of philosophy. It is useless to say we can dispense with philosophy, for that is just to content ourselves with bad philosophy. As long as human thought exists, philosophy will exist. The yearning for knowledge, the desire to lift the veil of nature and penetrate her secrets, is an everlasting impulse in the human soul. There is a divine unrest, a witness to our infinitude, which compels us to search for the hidden truth, to pierce below the seeming to the real; and the aim of all philosophy is just, as Plato said, to correct the assumptions of the ordinary mind and to grasp in their unity and cohesion those ultimate principles which the mind feels must lie at the root of all reality."

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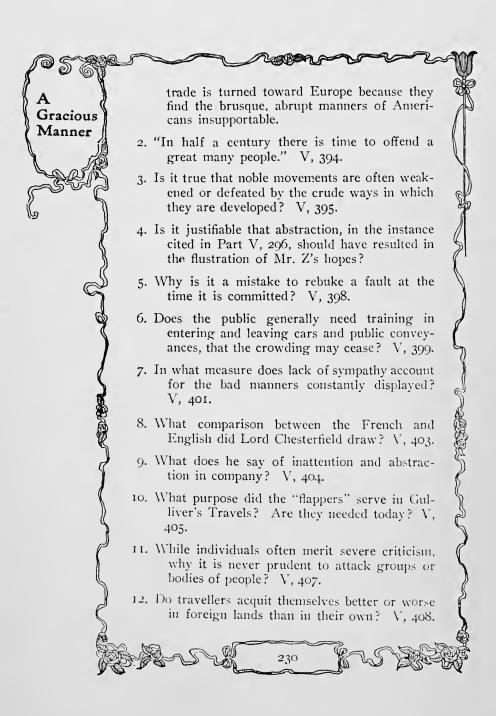
Philosophy

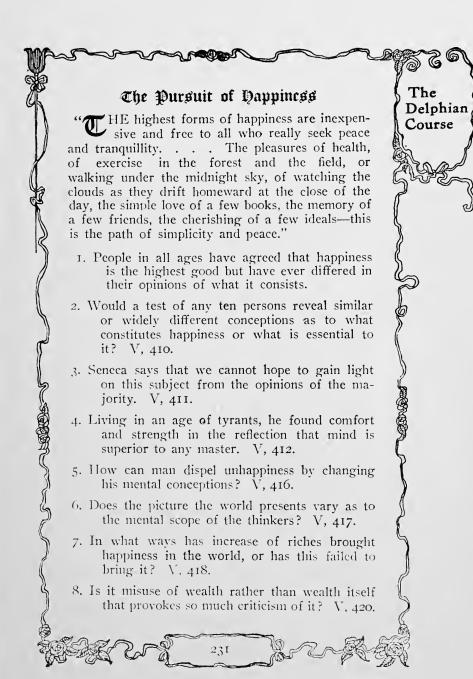


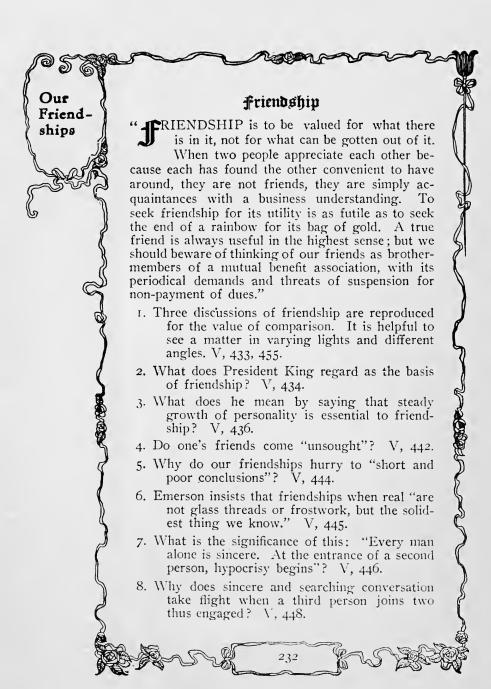


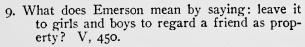


Unset-Unsettled Standards tled Stand-1. CVEN a slight observation of people today convinces the observer that social standards ards are in a state of transition. 2. Is it easier or more difficult to teach a rising generation principles of deportment than formerly? V, 390. 3. How has the rapid accumulation of wealth affected the situation? V, 391. 4. Has the higher education of women tended to increase or alleviate the problems? 5. Is marriage longer viewed as the inevitable object in life? V, 392. 6. Capable of self-support, why does a great army of women at the present time deliberately choose an independent life? Cultivation of a Gracious Manner GOOD manner is the art of putting our associates at their ease. Whoever makes the fewest persons uncomfortable is the best-mannered person in a room. We cannot imagine a case in which a man could be at a loss what to say or do in company if he were always considerate for the feelings of others, forget himself, and did not lose his head or leave his common sense at home." 1. Note that even business success depends to an extent seldom realized upon one's method of meeting others. Latin countries in South America do not conceal the fact that their 220









- 10. What biblical book says much of friendship? V, 451.
- 11. How is the word friend often abused?
- 12. While most men make friends easily, why do so few keep them? V, 453.

"Be glad for friends, for they are one of God's best rewards of life. Be glad, also, for a few enemies, cherished without malice, for they keep alert the slothful spirit and are a spur to achievement."

Unconscious Influence on Other Lives

O literary production more charmingly illustrates the truth that "no man liveth to himself alone" than Browning's drama, Pippa Half Passes. prose, half poetry it consists prologue, epilogue, interludes and forceful scenes. Pippa-abbreviated from Felippa—is in reality the daughter of a noble, but was set aside in infancy by a villain employed by the next heir. So far as she knows she is a simple peasant girl, employed in the silk-mills of Asolo, thirty miles from Venice and the center of silk culture. One holiday only is allowed toilers such as she, and she springs up on this New Year's morning with break of dawn, determined that not a moment of her "twelve hours' treasure" shall be lost. Others may be happy all the year-she has just one day for her own pleasure. Tomorrow she must be Pippa, who winds silk, but today she may be whomsoever she will.

Influence on Others



"I may fancy all day—and it shall be so—
That I taste of all the pleasures, am called by the names

Of the Happiest Four in our Asolo!"

She chooses the four whom she deems happiest: there are the proud lovers, Ottima and Sebald. Ottima owns the silk mills and her German lover often steals away to her castle which towers above the simple dwellings of the hamlet; there is the artist Jules who has just brought home a bride nor knows the cruel joke his friends have perpetrated upon him. Luigi and his mother, noble ones whom she has lately seen lost in earnest conversation; the Bishop, whom she thinks devoted to good work, although he is at that time hesitating whether or not he shall appropriate estates of his brother, secretly murdered, or cause investigation and lose them. Fancying herself now one, now another of these supposedly happy ones, Pippa passes them by this New Year's Day at a critical moment and her songs, pure, simple, glad, are the light, filmy factors that turn the balance.

Ottima and Sebald have murdered Ottima's aged husband, who so long frustrated their desires. Without remorse, they are gratified to have him gone, even though the matter of concealment brings its responsibilities. Ottima is, in fact, heartless; Sebald has acted long under the spell of her fascination. Into the partly closed casement floats the song: "God's in his heaven—All's right with the world." The reaction in the German is terrific; in an instant the hideous situation with its attendant

crimes is baldly revealed to him. He looks with loathing upon the instigator of his deeds.

"Though I be lost,
I know which is the better, never fear,
Of vice or virtue, purity or lust,
Nature or trick! I see what I have done
Entirely now!"

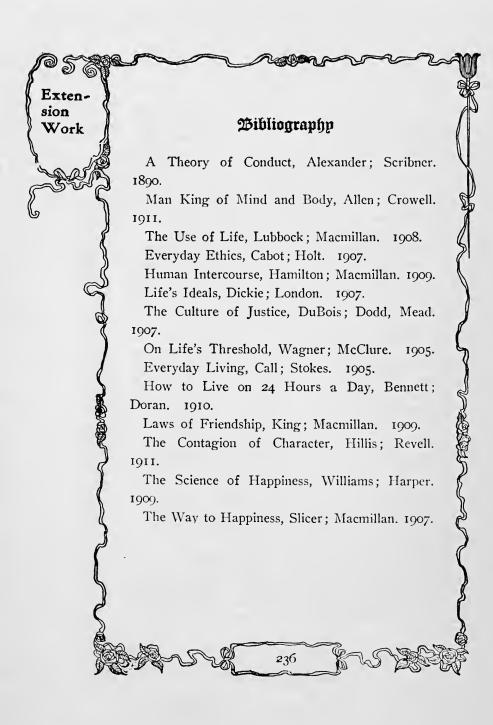
Toward nightfall, Luigi and his mother walk and talk in the garden. Italy lies under the curse of tyrants. A patriotic plot is forming and Luigi feels that his duty lies with those who are risking life for country but his mother would keep him with her. However, if he will go, let it be tomorrow—not tonight. Through the deepening twilight comes Pippa singing of a good king and great, who lived long ago. Instantly the young patriot knows now is the time—delay may be fatal. Reached by the spirit of the ballad, he goes at once to do his duty.

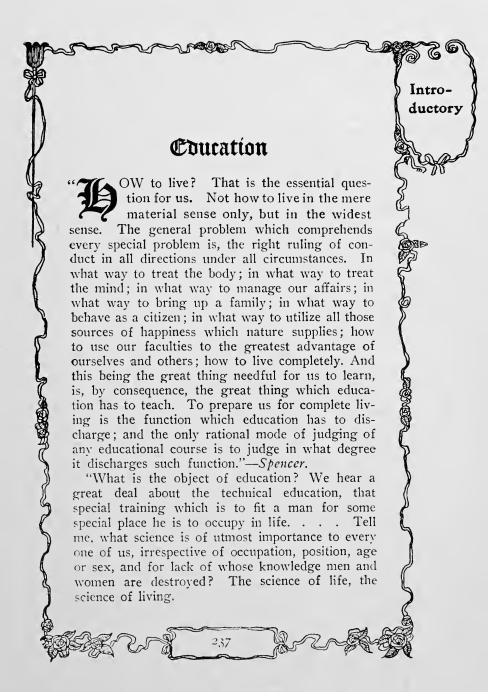
Then Pippa, tired by her long rambles, happy in her memories of the cherished hours of freedom, prepares for rest, thinking, as in the morning, that her horizon is so contracted that she can never hope to do anything significant, but content in her belief, murmured again as she sinks to sleep,

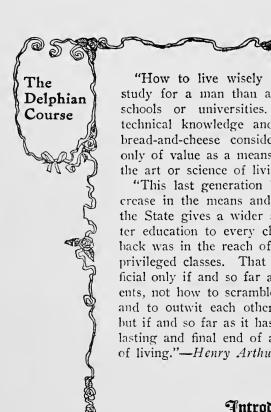
"All service ranks the same with God—With God, whose puppets, best and worst, Are we: there is no last nor first."

Pippa Passes, Part V, 477.

No Man Liveth to Himself







"How to live wisely is a far more necessary study for a man than anything that is taught in schools or universities. And apart from mere technical knowledge and skill, apart from mere bread-and-cheese considerations, all education is only of value as a means to this end, as a help to the art or science of living.

"This last generation has seen a wonderful increase in the means and appliances of education; the State gives a wider and, on the whole, a better education to every child than two generations back was in the reach of any except a few of the privileged classes. That education has been beneficial only if and so far as it has taught its recipients, not how to scramble for material advantages and to outwit each other in the race for money. but if and so far as it has taught them what is the lasting and final end of all education—the science of living."—Henry Arthur Jones.

Introductory

- HAT is the literal meaning of the word educate? VI, 269.
- 2. What was the ordinance of 1787 regarding education and schools?
- 3. How have recent social changes affected the schools? VI, 270.
- 4. Are too many duties at present thrust upon them? VI, 271.
- 5. Is there yet any agreement as to what the proper scope of the school should be? VI, 272.

The Child Schools HAT is more helpful for the child's deand Edvelopment than a direct answer to all ucation his inquiries? VI, 277. 2. Why must the will be strengthened in the child? VI, 278. 3. Note the relation of physical activity to mental expansion. VI, 279. 4. Why did Pestalozzi think a child should be left for the most part to himself? VI, 281. 5. Why did he value natural development above that of the school? Schools and Education **ROM the total training during childhood there should result in the child a taste for interesting and improving reading, which should direct and inspire its subsequent intellectual life. That schooling which results in this taste for good reading, however unsystematic or eccentric the schooling may have been, has achieved a main end of elementary education; and that schooling which does not result in implanting this permanent taste has failed."—Dr. Eliot. 1. Since children are educated at public expense, what demands has the State a right to make

of them as citizens? VI, 288.

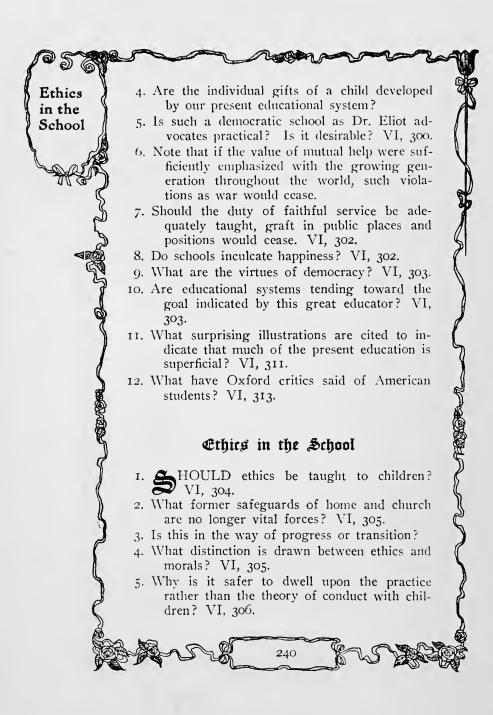
tion is to be obtained. VI, 295.

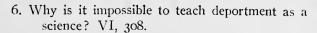
VI, 299.

2. Note that the "three R's", reading, writing and 'rithmetic, are but the tools by which educa-

3. What is the first test of a school's efficiency?

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- 7. In what way may the teaching of religion in schools promote indifference? VI, 309.
- 8. Is it fortunate or not that the majority of healthy children "harden themselves against theoretic talk"? VI, 310.
- 9. Would ethical training of children tend to produce over-much introspection?
- 10. Do parents expect schools to accomplish with their children what they themselves fail to do? VI, 310.

Education and Life

"ALL persons are educated who have so developed the powers and abilities that are within them, individually, that they can each do well the things they undertake to do."

- I. What are the leading activities that make up human life? VI, 283.
- 2. How is society threatened by fluctuations in family life? VI, 284.
- 3. How does society tend to control and modify human action aside from all law-making considerations? VI, 290.
- 4. Note that society as well as the individual is responsible for crime. VI, 292.
- 5. Do people frequently forget that government is in reality administered by themselves and their neighbors? VI, 294.

Education and Life



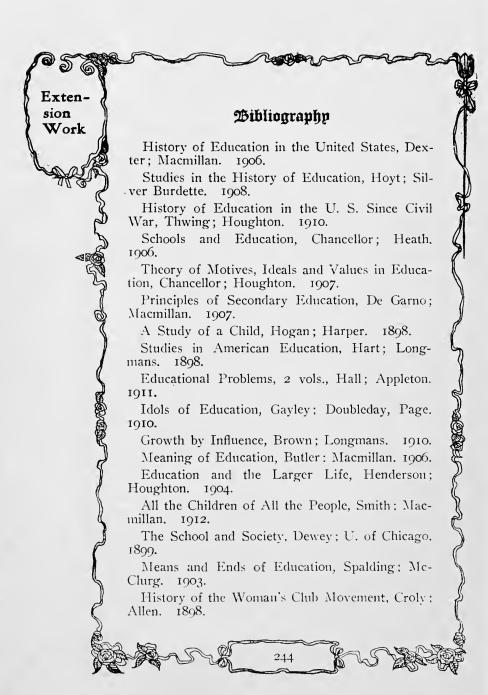
- 6. Why does Van Dyke compare decorative education to the peacock's feathers and noserings? VI, 315.
- 7. Why is it a mistake to suppose that trade schools and technical institutions can take the place of higher education? VI, 318.
- 8. What are the true aims of education, however acquired? VI, 319.
- 9. Note that only a few use their senses to their full capacity. VI, 319.
- 10. Can schools ever teach the profound truths of life? VI, 320.
- 11. What part do theater and plays serve in general education? VI, 323.
- 12. In what respect is drama the "most humane teacher"? VI, 325.
- 13. Can it ever teach directly?

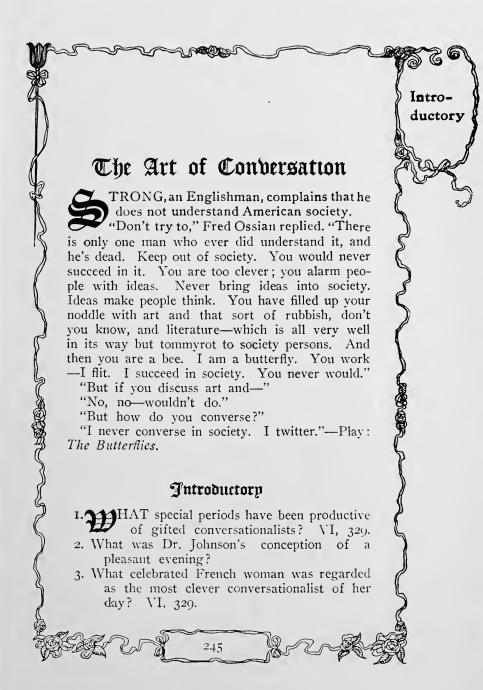
Clubs and Education

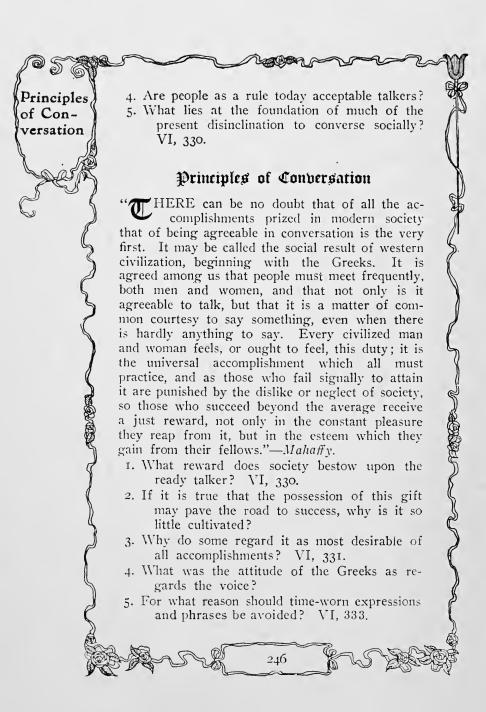
"THE woman's club was not an echo; it was not the mere banding together for a social and economic purpose. It became at once, without deliberate intention or concerted action, a light-giving and seed-sowing centre of purely altruistic and democratic activity. . . . Women widest apart in position and habits of life found much in common, and acquaintance and contact mutually helpful and advantageous.

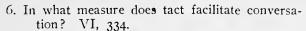
Club life teaches us that there are many kinds of wealth in the world—the wealth of ideas, of knowledge, of sympathy, of readiness to be put in any place and used in any way for the general

good. These are given and no price is or can be Clubs put upon them, yet they ennoble and enrich whatand ever comes within their influence."-Croly: His-Educatory of the Woman's Club Movement. tion I. What motive has prompted to the wide organization of women's clubs? VI, 275. 2. How has the original plan expanded? 3. What present-day tendencies are not advantageous? 4. Are paid lecturers and entertaining programs desirable in literary club life? VI, 276. 5. How have women's clubs tended to stimulate home study and improvement? VI, 278. "If one does not know where one wants to go, there is little chance of success in devising a process for getting there. The most practical man in the world cannot follow sealed orders until the seal is broken. The two conditions of success in education are a vivid realization of the social purpose and an equally vivid realization of the practical nature of the process by which it is to be carried out."









- Note that tact will prompt one to shift the trend of discussion before it becomes wearisome.
- 8. Why are the witty and humorous likely to offend? VI, 336.
- 9. Do you agree with the old comedy writer, Menander, that the most trying period for conversation is while guests are assembling and before dinner is announced?
- 10. What place has that "light criticism of human affairs known as gossip" in conversation? VI, 340.
- 11. What is said regarding things rather than people as themes for conversation? VI, 342.
- 12. Is this rule usually heeded or not?
- 13. What subjects have you found stupefying to small circles of people, and what others have you noticed electrify them?
- 14. Have you understood why these conditions should be as they seem?
- 15. Do schools ordinarily develop ready conversationalists?

Culture and Conversation

"RUE conversation is always reciprocally beneficial. No matter how much you give, you are sure to receive something; no matter how much you receive, you are sure to give something. The more you give, the more you have to give. Expression of thought makes it grow. As soon as you express one thought, a hundred others may start from it; the avenues of the mind open at once to new views, to new perceptions of things;

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fresh beams of light flash in on all sides, each beam enabling you to see things you never saw before; so that by a compensating law in the intellectual as in the moral life, the giver is more blessed than the receiver. And far from impoverishing him, the more he distributes his wealth, the wealthier he becomes."

I. In what way does the expression of thought

make it grow? VI, 348.

2. Note that Coleridge's poem The Ancient Mariner was the result of a remark falling upon good soil. VI, 349.

3. What was the origin of Evangeline and how

came it to be attempted?

4. Can you recall other celebrated productions that have had a similar history?

- 5. Note that conversations help us to take our bearings, as it were, aiding us to see how far we have gone and the better judge what lies before us.
- 6. How is it that the majority understand too well what constitutes a bore and yet find it difficult to describe one? VI, 361.

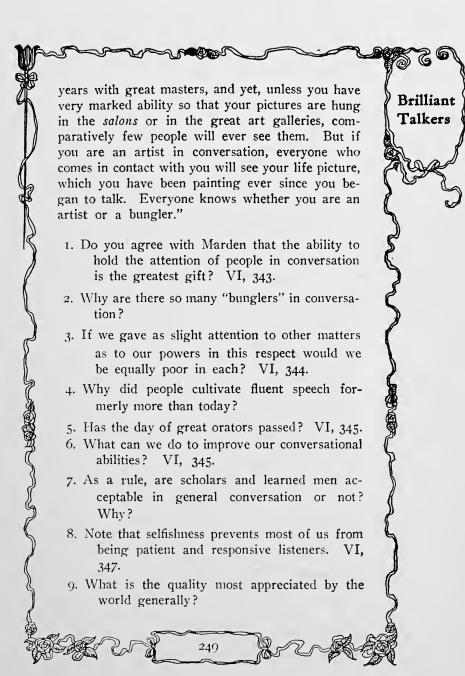
7. What reason does Sydney Smith give for thinking such a one more culpable than a crim-

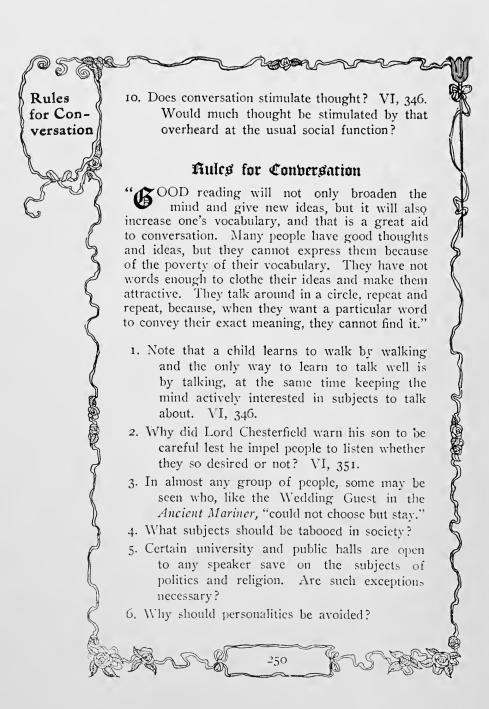
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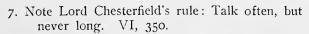
Brilliant Talkers

"DOU may be a fine singer, and yet travel around the world without having an opportunity of showing your accomplishment, or without one guessing your specialty. But wherever you go, and in whatever society you are, no matter what your station in life may be, you talk. . . .

"You may be a painter, you may have spent







- 8. Are arguments conducive to pleasurable talk?
- It has been said that when two strangers pause under shelter in a storm if words are spoken, each reveals at once his social position and tenor of life.
- 10. It is astonishing to find how little care is exercised in homes to develop orderly ways of expression among growing children—thus delaying and impeding their conversational abilities.

Conversation and Diversion

"THE lips are fissures in the rock through which gush hidden waters, sometimes sweet, sometimes bitter. Oft the tongue is a goodly branch, laden with luscious fruit; oft, also, it is a club that falls with crushing force. Now the tongue is a shield lifted up for sharp attack against the wrong; now it is a spear whose sharp point is turned against the right. The sword hath slain its thousands, but the tongue its ten thousands."

- 1. Do people as a rule find greater pleasure in conversing or reading? Why? VI, 355.
- 2. Why was the speaker more welcome formerly? VI, 356.
- 3. How have the invention of printing and use of electricity for transmitting news changed the earlier condition?
- 4. What was Carlyle's opinion regarding the prevalence of talk? VI, 359.





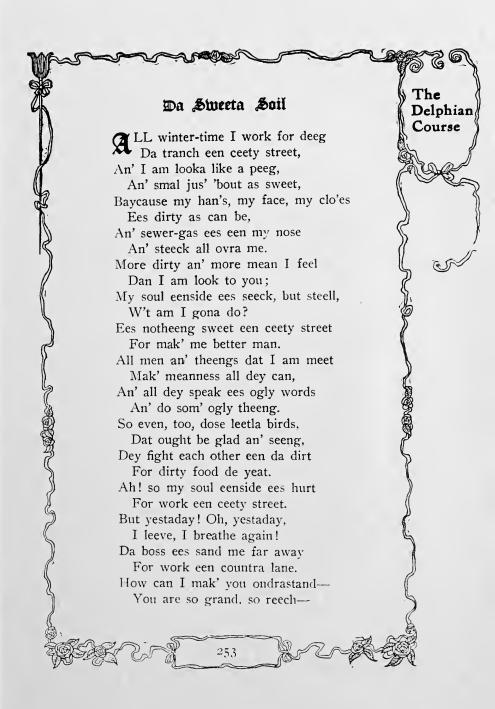
- 5. In what way is the egotist an enemy to general conversation? VI, 360.
- 6. What two things cannot education do? Can anything remedy them?

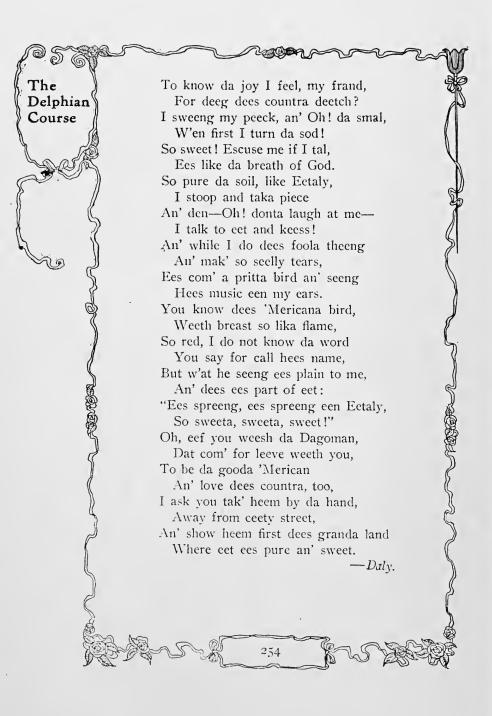
"The eye and ear, the taste and touch, are windows for letting the great outer world into the secret sanctuary, but the tongue is the one door through which the soul steps out. Only through speech is the visible man beholden of his friends. . . . Once the lips begin to speak, the soul stands forth fully revealed. For conversation is a golden chariot upon which the soul rides forth to greet its friends."

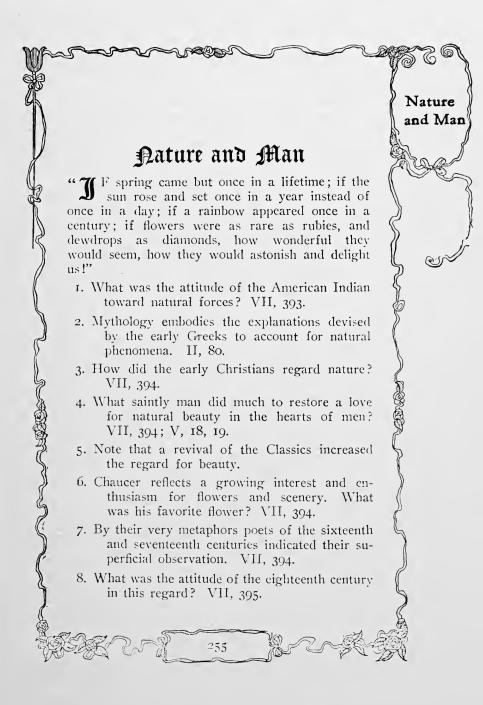
Cultivation of mind is attained by observation, education and travel.

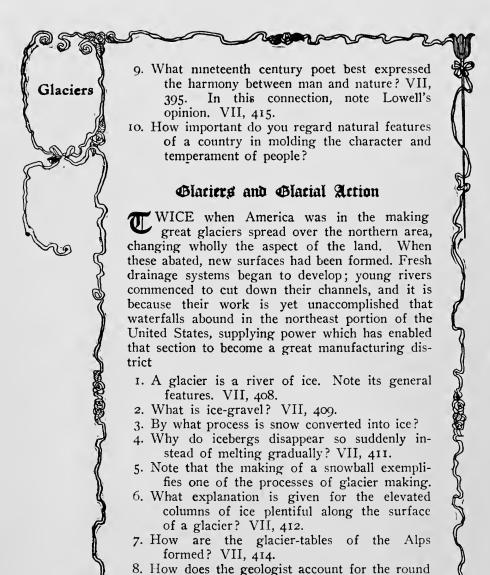
Once having realized how important it is to become an acceptable conversationalist and sympathetic listener, every concert heard, every picture gallery visited, every ramble in the wilds or mission in the busy marts of men may be productive of absorbing reminiscence and comment. Some people have more delightful narrative to tell after an afternoon in city or country than others after an extended tour.

It is difficult to prescribe certain data for the ones anxious to excel in this social art, because every good book deserves to be included in such a list. Read widely and well; learn a new word—or a word new to you—every day; observe others more and yourself less; think of the comfort of others and forget your own—for without kindliness and consideration brilliant talk is not only futile but dangerous.



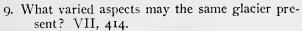






holes bored in the ice fields?

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10. Why is ice sometimes blue, sometimes white? VII, 415.

Rivers and Streams

RIVERS, like people, have a life history. When young they hurry along, busily intent upon their task. When they are old they become sluggish, hurrying no longer unless thrown into a transient fury by spring freshets, while the task upon which they first chiselled so rigorously, is now largely accomplished and seems wholly forgotten.

1. The Yosemite, being a comparatively new land surface, supplies good illustrations of young rivers eroding their channels. VII, 402.

2. Why are new rivers muddy?

3. What is said of springs that issue from volcanic rock? VII, 404.

4. How heavy is the snowfall in the mountains —the source of mountain streams? VII. 406.

5. When are these streams at their lowest ebb?

Trees and Wild Flowers

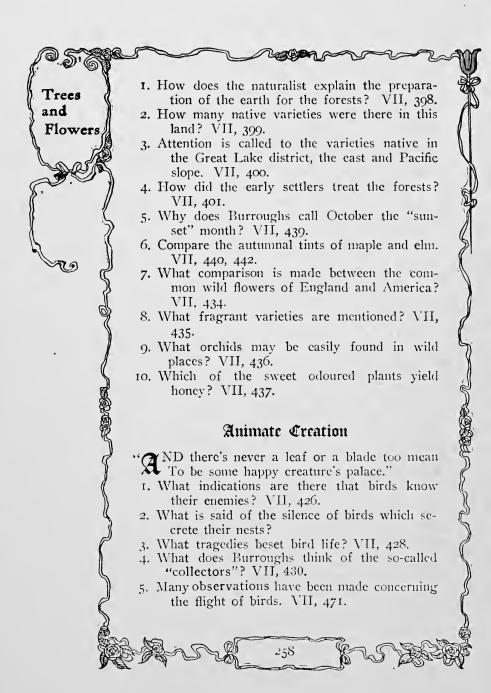
MEANT to do my work today, But a brown bird sang in the apple-tree. And a butterfly flittered across the field, And all the leaves were calling me.

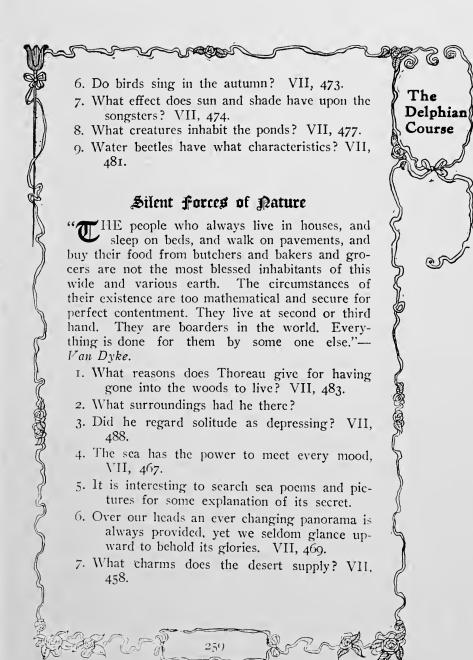
And the wind went sighing over the land. Tossing the grasses to and fro. And a rainbow held out its shining hand— So what could I do but laugh and go?"

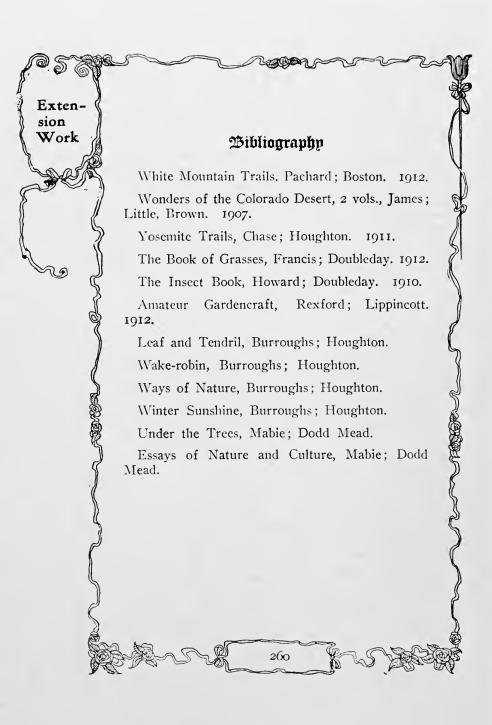


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Introductory

CONCEIVE it to be the duty of every educated person closely to watch and study the time in which he lives, and, as far as in him lies, to add his humble mite of individual exertion to further the accomplishment of what he believes Providence to have ordained. Nobody, however, who has paid any attention to the particular features of our present era, will doubt for a moment that we are living at a period of most wonderful transition, which tends rapidly to accomplish that great end to which, indeed, all history points—the realization of the unity of mankind; not a unity which breaks down the limits and levels the peculiar characteristics of the different nations of the earth, but rather a unity, the results and products of these very national varieties and antagonistic qualities. The distances which separated the different nations and parts of the globe are gradually vanishing before the achievements of modern invention and we can traverse them with incredible speed; the languages of all nations are known; and their acquirement placed within the reach of everybody; thought is communicated with the rapidity and even by the power of lightning. On the other hand, the great principle of the division of labor, which may be called the moving power of civilization, is being extended to all branches of science, industry and art. Whilst formerly the greatest mental energies strove at universal knowledge, and that knowledge was confined to few, now they are directed to specialties, and in

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these again even to the minutest points. Moreover, the knowledge now acquired becomes the property of the community at large. Whilst formerly discovery was wrapt in secrecy, it results from the publicity of the present day, that no sooner is a discovery or invention made, than it is already improved upon and surpassed by competing effort.

"The exhibition is to give us a true text and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this great task, and a new starting point, from which all nations will

be able to direct their future exertions."

Introductory

I. Where do we find the antecedent of present-day expositions? X, 83.

2. Our word fair has what probable derivation?

3. Where are old-time fairs perpetuated to this day?

4. The yearly assembling of nations at Nijni-Novgorod presents one of the most unique spectacles the world affords.

5. In what part of the New World were such fairs once held? X, 84.

Early International Expositions

I. By whom was the London Exposition of 1851 conceived? X, 84.

2. The Crystal Palace is still used for large gather-

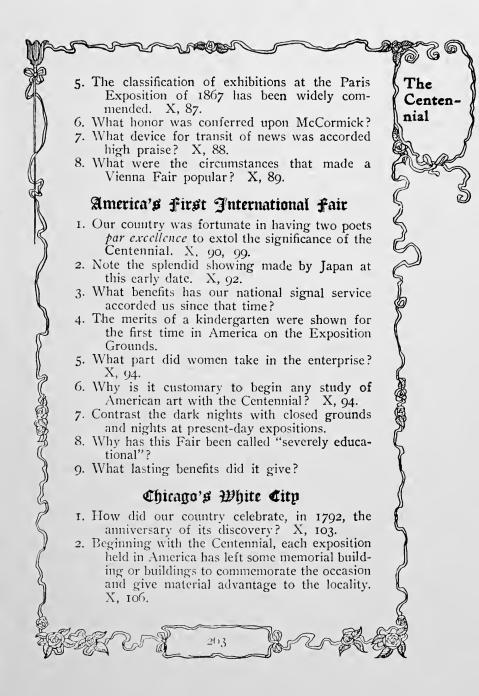
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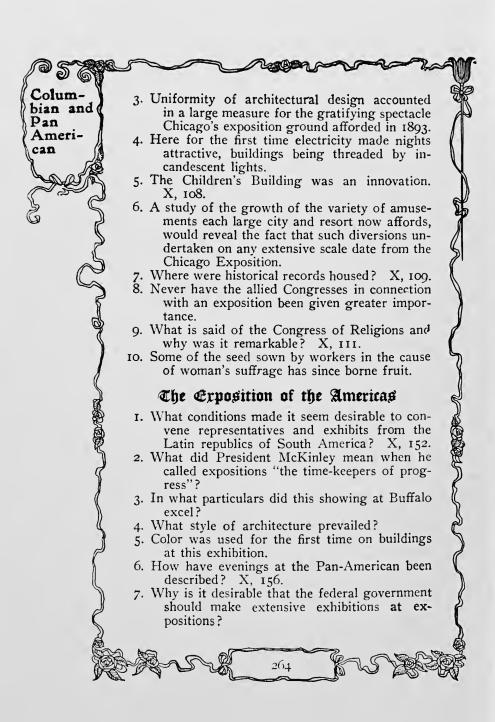
3. The scope of this undertaking is set forth in the speech made by the Consort Prince at a London banquet.

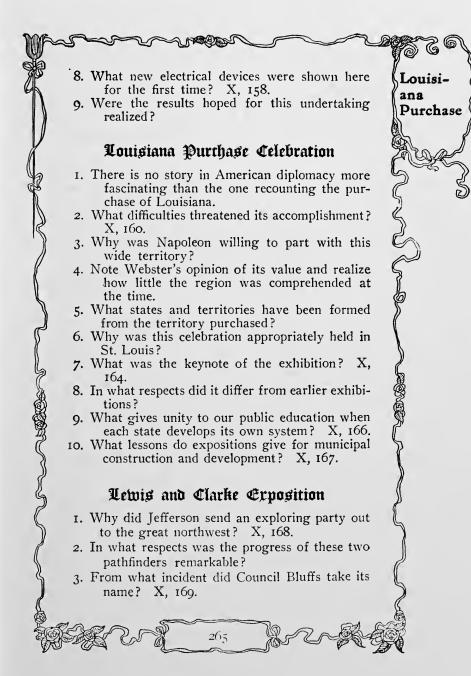
4. By what exhibits was our republic represented?

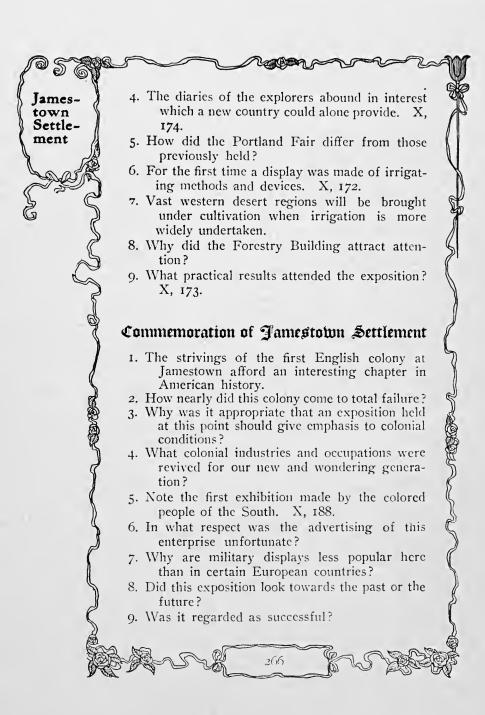
X, 86.

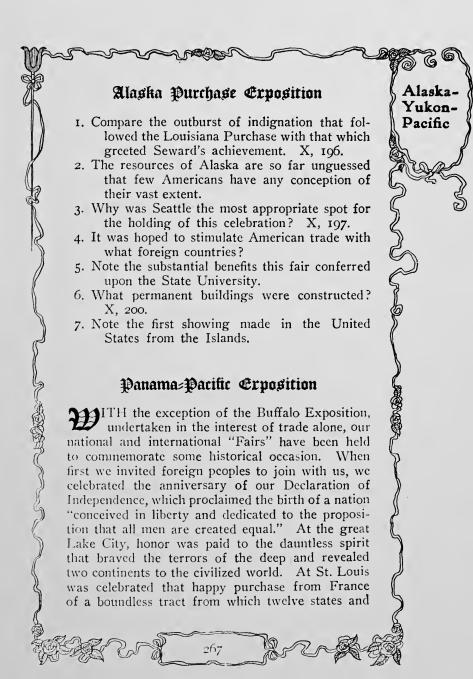


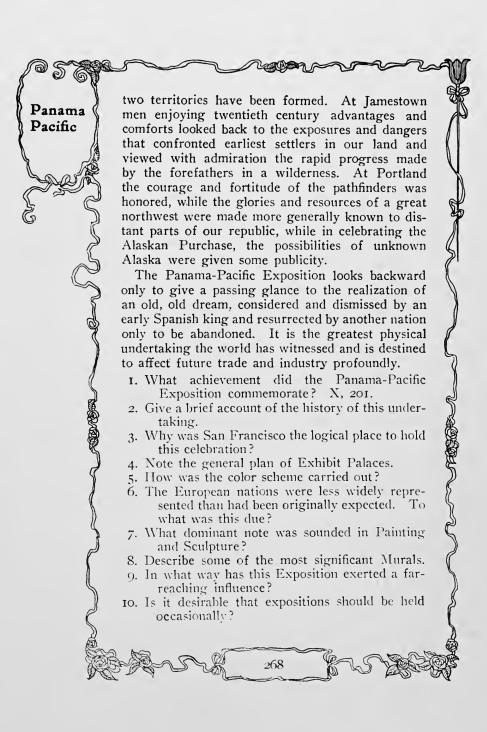


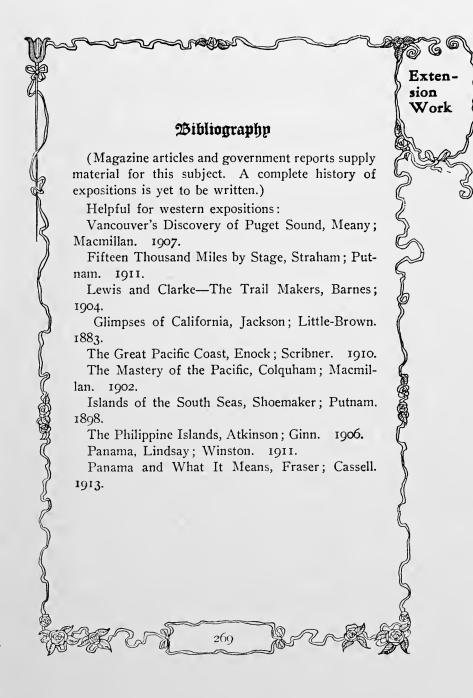


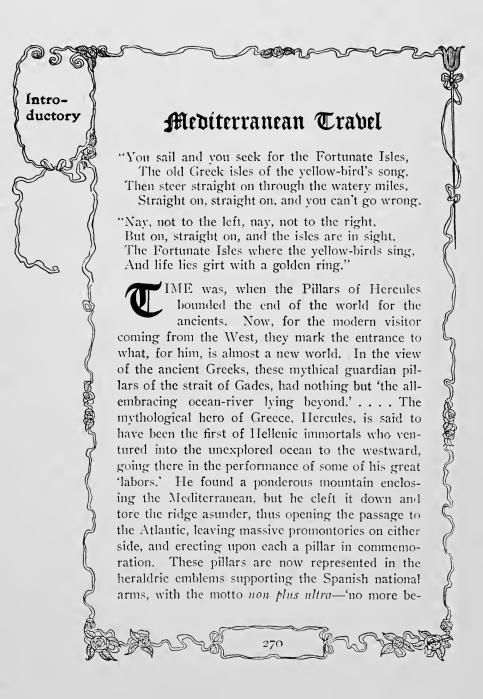












yond,' indicating the end of the mortal world, as anciently believed. They were similarly used in the silver Spanish pillar dollar, and united by a scroll— \$—became afterward the dollar mark of the United States."

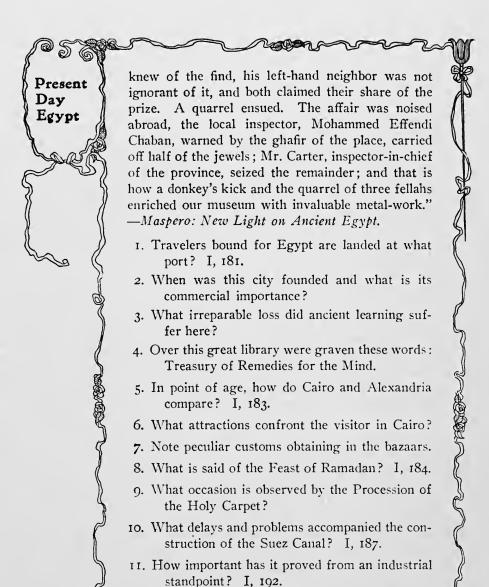
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Present Day Egypt

ONKEY beaten by its fellah was trotting past the ruins of Toukh-el-Garmous. against a large vase buried in the dust and smashed it with the blow. A few pieces of gold thrown up from the débris danced merrily in the sun. fellah, seeing them, blessed Allah, and dismounted. The ass shook his ears, stretched his neck, snorted, and then seeing nothing to eat in the neighborhood, half drowsed, his eyes dimmed with a distant vision of fresh water, green clover, and chopped straw. But the fellah wasted no time in idle reverie, and disinterred handfuls of wonderful things, chased dishes and vases, chafing-dishes, censers, necklaces and bracelets, gold and silver coins, a complete treasury. He made a rapid calculation that by the tariff at which tourists purchased antiquities there would be over 1,200 pounds, and he resolved that no one besides himself should reap the benefit. He distributed the objects about his person in the mysterious pockets hidden in the folds of the peasants' cloaks, and spurred his donkey along the road to the village looking as if nothing had happened. The ruins had seemed deserted, but the most desolate corners of Egypt are continually haunted by prving eyes which nothing escapes. When the man entered his house, his right-hand neighbor already



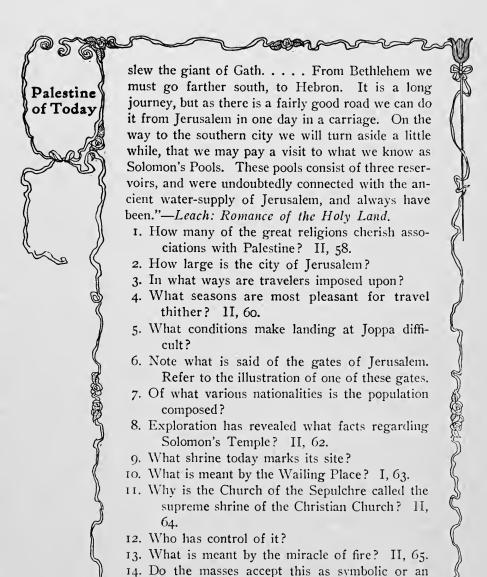
Palestine of Today

ASTENING on, we are soon in sight of the place we seek, for yonder it is, with all its sacred memories and poetic stories gathering about it as we approach. Do you see that company of women there, surrounding two other women who have just arrived with marks of travel upon them? Who are they, and what does the crowd mean? They are ancient Bethlehem women, who have come out to give a welcome to a former neighbor and friend, who has just come back from the strange land in which she has left behind her dead husband and two dead sons. Well may that ancient matron exclaim in the sorrow of her heart: 'Call me not Naomi; but call me Mara, for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me!'

"Do you see the fields down there? It was out there that Ruth, the Moabitish damsel, daughter-inlaw of Naomi, gleaned after the reapers, filling her veil with ears of corn for the support of herself and her mother-in-law. It was here she met the prosperous farmer, Boaz, married to whom afterward, she became the grandmother of King David. It was in those fields at which we now look that the shepherd boy, who afterwards became King, kept his father's sheep. It was, perhaps, in those very fields that he composed some of the sweet and helpful psalms which bear his name. Over yonder he manifested his courage in slaying the wild beasts which robbed the flock he kept. It was in those same fields he left the sheep in the hand of a keeper when he went forth to the army and fought and

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actuality? II, 66.

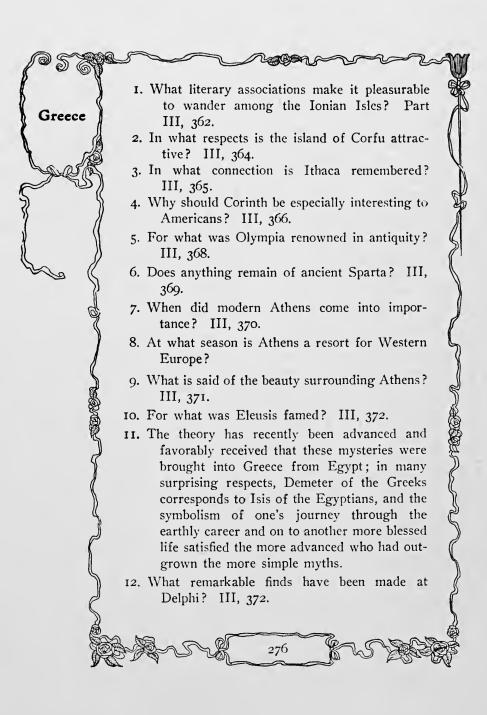
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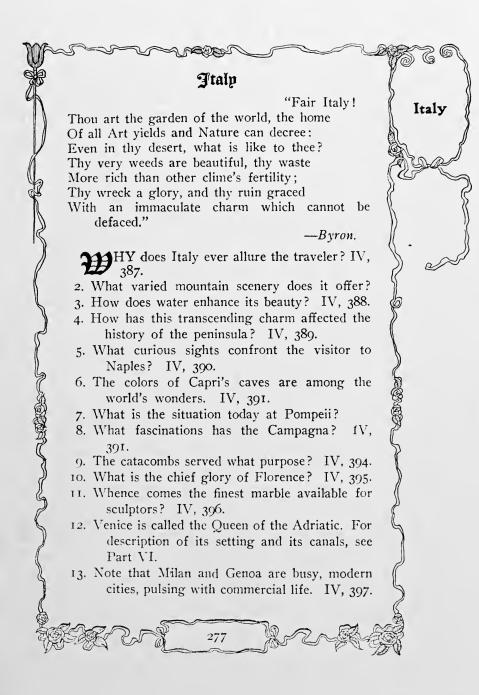
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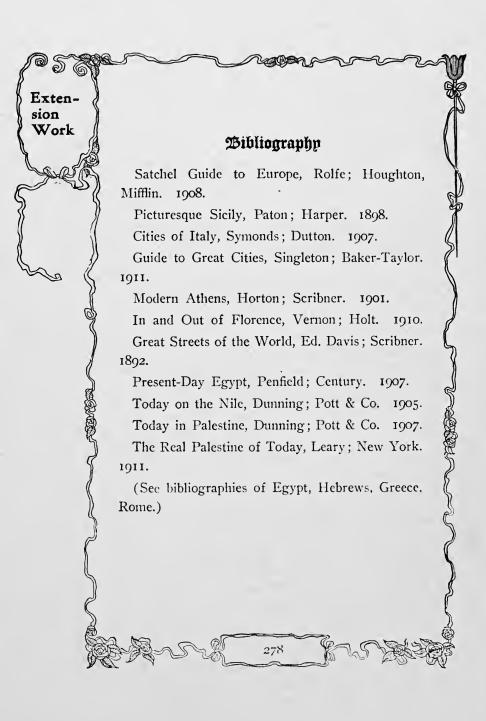
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of the golden orb touches the mountains of the west, that, turning one's face to the east, one sees the silver slopes of Hymettus suddenly clothed in a rich robe of royal purple. This is far different from the cold shadow purple of distant hills, a living throbbing color, with which only the petals of the petunia or cineraria can vie, a color that might be likened to a blending of amethyst and pink topaz. During the long white summer days, as the lights and shadows change with the hours, the rare panorama of this magic city may be said to change from scene to scene, though the objects remain stationary.

"It is difficult to decide finally the best hour in which to view the fair Parthenon aright: perhaps in the hour preceding noon, when the bright orange rock and the deep blue shadows of the Acropolis are most pronounced; though for grandeur and romance it must be seen, like Melrose Abbey, by moonlight. On first view, to the unaccustomed eye, the uncompromising squareness and absence of articulation in outline is apt to weigh on the spirit somewhat, and the question comes, 'Is not Dover Castle, after all, a nobler pile than this?' But, like most things of intrinsic worth, it grows upon the imagination, its harmonies reveal themselves, and in a very short time it fully justifies the proud claim to be the most perfect example of grace, simplicity and strength."







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